

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

AUGUST 1959



Highway Helpers

Teamsters Salute . . .

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA



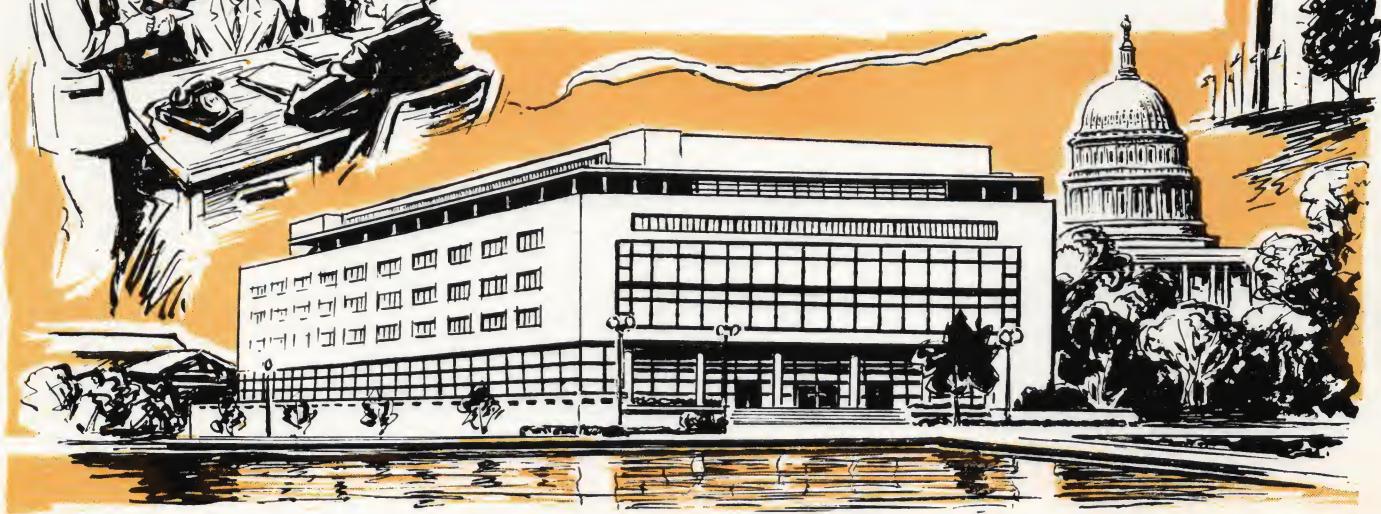
THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 69 square miles bordering Maryland and Virginia on the Potomac River near Chesapeake Bay, was the result of a compromise between Northern and Southern states competing for the "federal town" and the business of a federal government.

Originally planned as 100 square miles, donated by Maryland and Virginia, the Virginia portion was ceded back in 1846. President Washington personally selected the area, appointed Pierre L'Enfant, a French volunteer in the revolution and an architect, to design the city, named Washington. L'Enfant's plan, generally, has been followed, although he disagreed with Washington and other large landowners and was discharged. Washington also chose the spot for the President's mansion but never lived in it. Mrs. John Adams hung her washing in the partially-completed East Room in 1800.

Today Washington's population is bulging at the seams and spilling over into suburban Virginia and Maryland. Many public buildings house countless government offices and bureaus. In the downtown area large office buildings house hundreds of associations, lobbies, labor organizations' national headquarters and countless news bureaus since Washington has become "the news capital of the world." Along its shady tree-lined avenues are located many beautiful embassies and legations.

In 1950 the population was 802,178. In 1956 the estimate was 840,000 with another 600,000 in the immediate suburbs. Exclusive of the business of government, the largest industries are publishing and, naturally enough, wastepaper for the packing trade.

The Teamsters salute Washington, the District of Columbia, the elaborate stage setting whereon are enacted dramas and farces with the world as the audience!



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**THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster**
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

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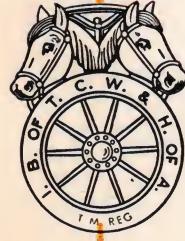
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FROM the FIELD

'Speed Trap' Complaint Goes to Governor

Teamsters and the American Automobile Association took steps last month to rid the State of Oklahoma of a public relations black-eye by taking their "speed trap" complaints straight to Governor J. Howard Edmonson.

R. A. Farrell, president of Teamsters Local 984 in Memphis, Tenn., last month wrote to the Governor about a "speed trap" at Spiro, Okla., where an unscrupulous justice of the peace and underpaid town marshals were ganging-up on out-of-state trucks and automobiles.

Farrell in addition to notifying the Governor, also complained to the AAAs which ordered an investigation by its legal department.

As a result of the investigation, the association notified the Governor that until the "deplorable situation" has been corrected, AAA motorist-members traveling through Oklahoma will be urged to by-pass Spiro. Teamsters have notified each other for some time that Spiro was a "speed trap."

Officials of Spiro confirmed Teamsters' complaints that a township justice of the peace was ruining their good name. They told the AAA that their hands were tied insofar as correcting the situation, but that they welcomed the exposure as one means of regaining their good name.

Local 753 Wins New Increases

Members of Teamsters Local 753 in Chicago, Ill., are the beneficiaries of increased wages, extended vacations, improved severance pay, improved pensions and liberalized health and welfare program under a recently negotiated new two-year contract.

Peter Hoban, president of Local 753, said that to get the contract a work stoppage of one-day was necessary.

Hoban's Local consists of milk wagon drivers, and they are faced, like most other Locals, with the threat of automation. Hoban noted that one of the provisions in the contract protects the members against automation for the next two years.

The provisions simply state: "There shall be no change in employee status of members covered by this agreement."

Fla. Concrete Industry Now Fully Organized

David Frechette, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 290, announced last month that Teamsters have now organized the last of the "big three" in the concrete industry in Miami, Fla.

R. H. Wright Concrete Co. was the last of the three. Teamsters won their election there late last month.

Frechette said that with the so-called big three now organized, "We hope to get the entire industry." He praised Teamster President James R. Hoffa, saying, "We could not have done it without your help."

Hoffa-Taft Much Alike Says Arizona Writer

Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona has a constituent who recently wrote that Teamster President James R. Hoffa and former Senator Robert Taft of Ohio "stand head and shoulders over all others" in the modern struggle "between management and labor."

Frank F. Coulon of Phoenix, Ariz.,

recently wrote the following to the editor of the *Phoenix Gazette*:

"People looking only at the surface of this struggle might say two men (Hoffa and Taft) couldn't be less alike or have as little in common, but these two had the one thing in common that counts the most and is admired in men by other men.

"The precious quality is self conviction and the ability not to deviate from what they themselves think is right. This quality, however, comes high, Taft and Hoffa were willing to pay the price."

'Gun Happy' Investigator Censored by Bufalino

William E. Bufalino, president of Detroit Teamster Local 985, demanded last month that the McClellan Committee investigate whether or not Robert Kennedy and other staff members were providing private interests with false information about his local.

Bufalino also charged that "at least one of your investigators has a handsome criminal record involving moral turpitude." He did not mention any name.

McClellan investigator Arthur Kaplan was described as "unstable and gun-happy," and Bufalino urged the committee to "harness him to the truth." Kaplan's recent testimony before the Committee was characterized by Bufalino as "awkward and dishonest," and "appears to be designed to support the defense in my pending libel suit."

Bufalino has libel suits against both the Kennedy family and *Time* magazine going in Federal courts.

'City of Hope' Post Won by N. Y. Teamster

Fred Keldorf, president of the Rochester (N. Y.) Teamsters Joint Council, was elected chairman of newly-formed permanent committee for the world famous City of Hope last month.

The City of Hope is a medical center in Duarte, Calif., providing free medical care for sufferers of cancer, leukemia, heart and other diseases. Keldorf was designated as "Labor Man of the Year for 1958" by the City of Hope last year.

Keldorf and his committee will work toward the acceptance by the Rochester County Community Chest of the City of Hope in its roster of financially-aided agencies. They will also work with neighboring counties.

Message from the General President

Equal Opportunities



"PAGAN feasts and Christian observances have come down to us through the long ages. But it was reserved for this century and for the American people to give birth to Labor Day," said Peter J. McGuire, an Irish immigrant labor leader just before the turn of the century. "In this they honor the toilers of the earth and pay homage to those who from rude nature have delved all the comfort and grandeur we behold."

It was McGuire who in 1882 proposed Labor Day which 1,632,000 Teamster members and some 16,000,000 other trade unionists in America will enjoy September 7. Congress made it a legal holiday in 1894 and, true to McGuire's predictions, labor today has grown to a level of strength and influence which no longer can be "sneered down." In the early days men like McGuire were regarded as "harmless fanatics" but it took an economic and social revolution, sometimes drenched in blood, to bring American labor to the peak of prosperity and mature responsibility which it now knows.

Since that Labor Day of 1894, wages and working conditions have improved to a point that would have amazed even McGuire. He would find much to marvel at in the security of jobs and family life which Teamsters enjoy today. New pension plans, supplementing social security gains, virtually guarantee a relatively carefree future retirement period. Teamster health and welfare programs have banished most of the financial fears caused by sudden illness or injury. Longer vacations, shorter hours, all are part of the Union's contribution to the dignity of Labor Day.

The year 1959, of course, will go down in history as the year the great House of Labor was divided. In spite of this, however, this International Union has stepped up its organizational activities and has achieved impressive gains in this area and in the field of contract negotiations. We have introduced and will continue to contribute to world peace and democracy through assisting the International Transport Workers Federation in whatever way we can. We are more active on the community front than ever before.

This Labor Day will find all of labor more alert to the dangers we face on the national and state scenes. These dangers are represented by the vicious strike-breaking Kennedy-Ervin Bill, right-to-exploit laws, and other involved types of legal restrictions which were more simple, but just as brutal, in the days of Peter McGuire. Today the union man carries his union card proudly—in the early days the sight of it could put

a man out of work and on a permanent job blacklist.

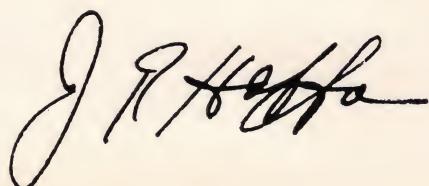
Peter McGuire, were he alive today, would have agreed on the necessity for strong political action by labor if it is to continue its advance toward greater social reforms in education, in housing and in the general welfare of working men and women in America. The tide of the times is generally running against labor on the political front today. Because of this trend labor must take such political action as is necessary to expose the real motives of those in high places who seek to strangle the labor movement in the name of "reform." Reform when it is used properly and for the benefit of our society has always been supported by the trade union movement. But when it is used to break strikes, curb union organization and to take away from the organized workers in this country the economic standards many have died for, it is no longer reform—it is tyranny in its most offensive sense.

I believe that Peter McGuire would also agree that organized labor in this country is facing a political crisis and that the choice labor must make is whether it will behave honorably or dishonorably in facing it. We must recognize that we have a battle to wage and that no trade unionist in this nation can afford to sit back and refuse to fight.

We must decide on the basis of the individual record if the American worker has received lip-service or understanding from those who profess friendship for the trade union movement. We must compare campaign promises with deeds. We must examine and re-examine voting records on issues that affect directly or indirectly the wages, hours and conditions of employment of those we represent.

If we do these things and are not afraid to condemn when we must and praise when it is warranted, every union member in the nation will be informed of the political activities of their representatives at every level of government.

If labor must enter the political arena to insure that working men and women can share equally in the progress of these United States, we will enter it determined to defend their rights to equal economic opportunities through union organization and collective bargaining. Peter McGuire would have wanted it to be this way.

A large, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "J.R. Hoffa". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent "J" and "R" at the beginning.

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"Maybe You Can Plead the 'Fifth Amendment,' Bob"

The fanatic bluff of Bobby Kennedy was called last month.

President James R. Hoffa announced he had instructed his attorneys to prepare criminal libel action against Kennedy for making false charges without the cloak of Congressional immunity under which he has operated for the past two and one-half years.

Hoffa also went on a national television show to charge that Kennedy "has done everything humanly pos-

sible to try and embarrass and harass individuals appearing in front of his committee, in violation of everything that is decent and wholesome as Americans know it."

Kennedy, counsel for the union-busting McClellan Committee, "has deliberately distorted the truth in his mad desire to advertise his brother's candidacy for President of the United States," Hoffa said on the Dave Garroway "Today" show on July 29.

The "brother," Senator John F.

Kennedy, is author of the Kennedy-Ervin Bill which Hoffa described in testimony before the committee as a "union-busting, strikebreaking bill."

The Teamster president sent a telegram July 24 to Robert Sarnoff, president of the National Broadcasting Co., which stated:

"I have today instructed my attorneys to prepare libel action against NBC-TV, Robert Kennedy, Jack Paar, and all others who sponsored or were associated with the shameful abuse of

Committee Rehash

Timed to help pass a union-busting bill, the McClellan Committee in early August began to issue day-to-day "interim reports" rehashing the phony charges of the past two-and-one-half years.

President Hoffa, responding to attacks upon the union and himself, declared that "I will place my record of achievements for the workers beside the record of Jack Kennedy or Bobby Kennedy anytime."

He said "you can't dignify by an answer the rumor, hearsay, innuendo and false witness which are the tools of this committee. The McClellans and the Kennedys are trying to fool the American worker into accepting a law which will destroy both his union and his standard of living."

national television time on Wednesday night (July 22). Any repetition of such performance will be met with an application to revoke your license for permitting the telecast of criminal libels."

Kennedy had repeated on the Jack Paar Show many of the charges he originally made in the "privileged" sanctuary of the Senate Caucus Room.

Lashing back at Kennedy on the "Today" show, Hoffa said: "I do not intend to come here and complain for myself. But I am embarrassed for Kennedy by what I have seen him do to others before his committee, in violation of the Constitution of the United States and everything that's decent."

Hoffa was asked about Kennedy's charge that numerous "crooks" hold positions of responsibility in the union. The General President replied:

"The statement made by Counsel Kennedy is untrue, based upon the record. Out of the 3,000 business agents that we have around this country, less than 107 were charged with any violations of law. Out of the 107, there are 14 individuals left in the union, and they are being investigated. They will be dealt with one at a time. Mr. Kennedy is very careless with the truth."

Hoffa said that if a man is charged with wrongdoing or violence, the man ought to have "a trial in front of a judge and a jury, as the democratic tradition of the United States has contended is the proper procedure."

Bartley Crum Retracts Accusations Made Before McClellan Committee

"Bartley Crum's retraction and explanation of his McClellan Committee testimony on three crucial points makes it impossible to believe any of his charges," President James R. Hoffa said last month.

Crum, who had charged that Hoffa and Teamster general counsel Edward Bennett Williams tried to make a "deal" with him looking toward the removal of Godfrey Schmidt as a Teamster Monitor, later withdrew his testimony with regard to charges that he made against three individuals, including Williams.

Hoffa, in his testimony before the committee, swore that it was Crum, not Hoffa or Williams, who first offered to make the "deal."

The "deal" supposedly involved the resignation of Schmidt in return for payment of his contested legal fees, after which Crum would replace Schmidt as monitor.

Crum, before the Committee, testified under oath that Williams had offered to see that Schmidt got his fee if he (Crum) did not appear before the Committee.

Later, in a sworn affidavit, Crum testified that "no inference should be drawn . . . that the non-appearance of (myself) before the . . . Committee was a condition precedent to the payment of Mr. Schmidt's fees . . ." This represented a complete about-face by Crum.

He had also testified before the Committee that Sydney S. Barron, New York public relations man, re-

laid a threat from Hoffa that Pepsi-Cola shipments would be stopped if Crum represented Schmidt. Pepsi-Cola was one of Crum's clients.

Later, Crum sent a letter to the Committee advising Senator McClellan that "the testimony as I gave it, purporting to convey to me through Mr. Baron a threat from Mr. Hoffa, was inaccurate."

He had also charged before the Committee that Gen. Julius Klein, floor manager for the late Sen. Robert Taft at the 1952 Republican convention had offered the same "deal" Hoffa was supposed to have offered.

Crum later sent a telegram to McClellan stating that he was in error and asking that the statement be stricken from the record.

After Crum had made his charge against Williams, the Teamster attorney had immediately asked for the right to testify. He told the committee that the Crum accusation was a "vicious smear" and that it was "unqualified and unequivocally false."

Williams was supported in his testimony by a third attorney, Harold Unger, who also attended the luncheon at which the offer purportedly was made, and who swore that no such offer was ever made.

Hoffa, commenting on Crum's retraction, asserted that "it is impossible to place any credibility on anything Crum testified to before the Committee. His retraction on these three key points is the best evidence."



Another "star" witness, Bartley Crum, called in by the McClellan Committee to smear the Teamsters' Union, has retracted some major charges in his testimony.



IBT PLANS

A PROGRAM to elect pro-labor candidates for office at all levels of government was announced last month by President James R. Hoffa.

He said the program would give rank-and-file Teamsters the opportunity "to take part in the political process which is their right and their duty as citizens."

The program would not only be concerned with electing candidates who would protect the interests of working men and women, but with working for the passage of decent and constructive legislation for the benefits of all segments of the community.

He said a national legislative and political action department would be established to coordinate such activities at all levels of the union.

Details of the program have not been worked out. They will be discussed at a forthcoming meeting of the General Executive Board and the plan will be put into operation in time for the 1960 elections, the General President declared.

Tentative plans are for a national legislative director to coordinate the activities of four area conference political directors, who in turn would coordinate and lend assistance to joint council and local union programs.

"The working Teamster has only his hands and his feet to offer," Hoffa said. "If he is injured, or he can't work, who will look out for him? Every day, representatives of big business are on Capitol Hill, trying to pass laws which would mean the end of labor unions and the end of the benefits they have won. They are trying to defeat measures which would bring improved workmen's compensation,

better unemployment compensation, higher social security benefits.

"The only answer is to provide our people with the means by which they can directly influence what is happening to them in the legislatures.

"If they don't look out for themselves, nobody else is going to look out for them. This program would be a means for our people to look out for themselves and for the millions of unorganized American workers who are in an even worse plight."

Hoffa pointed out that "the Teamsters have always been active in politics at the local level, but we have not entered the political arena at the national level because basically, labor doesn't want to get into politics.

"But business has gone into politics in a big way. And Congressmen and Senators representing big business have gone all out to destroy labor through union-busting, strikebreaking laws like the Kennedy Bill and the House Bill.

"We have no choice but to fight back in the interests of organized labor. It is the right of American workers and their unions, and we would be foolish if we did not fight to protect what is rightfully ours."

The General President said that, wherever possible, the Teamster program would cooperate with the Committee on Political Education (COPE) of the AFL-CIO "in the interest of labor as a whole."

He emphasized that no program of

McClellan Admits He's for 'Wreck' Laws

Senator John L. McClellan, who has shed crocodile tears for the rank-and-file of labor for the past two and one-half years, told the National Press Club in Washington in late July that "my own state has the right-to-work law and I am for it."

He also told the gathering of newsmen that bans on secondary boycott, recognition and organizational picketing, and hot cargo are "musts" if he has anything to do with the kind of legislation that comes out of Congress.

McClellan, who has introduced such legislation in the Senate without much success, thus reaffirmed the anti-labor bias that has dominated the actions of the McClellan Committee since its inception.

Asked by one reporter if he saw any inconsistency in worrying about the rank-and-file of labor while remaining silent on the situation of the Negro in Arkansas, McClellan replied hotly, and obviously agitated:

"I have not remained silent on that issue. The Negro is treated right in Arkansas."

He also attacked the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregated schools.

McClellan plaintively remarked that "I am disappointed there is so much opposition to the question of labor legislation within the house of labor."

He declared that the currently-considered bills "do not go far enough," and repeated his insistence on limiting labor's rights to organize and picket.

POLITICAL ACTION

'... elect pro-labor candidates'

financing has been decided, but he pointed out that the use of voluntary authorization cards, on which Teamster members would authorize the spending of a portion of their dues money for political activities, would be a way to participate in federal elections.

Such a program would not involve any kind of assessment or any additional payments of any kind by rank-and-file members. All it would mean, he said, is that the members would have the chance to earmark a certain percentage of their dues money, already paid in, to support pro-labor and defeat anti-labor candidates.

"Organized labor should have the same rights to take part in the American political process as the Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. Right now we are in the midst of one of the greatest anti-union crusades in history. If we don't fight back, we will die."

Hoffa emphasized that the program would be voluntary and that "we will never dictate to our members that they must belong to this political party, or that one, or how they should vote.

"It is not our purpose to support one party at the expense of the other. It is our purpose to support those individuals who understand what it means to work for a living."

Historically, labor's legislative activities on Capitol Hill, and its political action program (COPE) in the field, have been separate functions only loosely related. Under the IBT program, present plans call for unifying the two activities in a single department.

Such a program would give the rank-and-file in the field a direct pipeline to their Senators and Representatives.

The fact that the Teamsters have

combined these two functions in their lobbying against restrictive labor legislation has raised the ire of certain Congressmen and publishers who support or direct their views. This is because, for the first time, a labor legislative representative is able to report to a Congressman's constituents his day-to-day position on crucial issues, and thus is able to mobilize an expression of voters' views on these issues as an antidote to the constant "big business" pressure upon these Congressmen.

Some Congressmen, who rely upon anti-union newspaper support, therefore resent the fact that the working men in their district are alerted to their views before they have a chance to get their propaganda in operation. On the other hand, they are hard put to accede to the wishes of their constituents, unless they are willing to stand newspaper criticism.

The IBT program would, therefore, make it necessary for elective officials to stand up and be counted on the issues.



Red Gressel
- I.B.T. NEWS SERVICE



On July 23, the House Labor Committee reported out a bill containing bans on hot cargo and recognition picketing.

It now goes to the House floor for debate, beginning probably in early August.

The issue of the labor bill is the hottest potato in the House in many months. Nobody wanted to assume the responsibility for leading the floor fight for the bill. Nobody wanted his name tagged to it. Rep. Carl Elliott (D., Ala.), sixth-ranking Democrat on the Committee, finally consented to use of his name.

There is sentiment among some Republicans and Democrats to "find a way out." Congressmen who look to both labor and management for support would prefer not to have to vote on the issue.

The blame for the union-busting House bill, as reported out of Committee, lies with Speaker Sam Rayburn and with supporters of Senator John F. Kennedy.

Rayburn earlier told the House Committee he wanted bans on hot cargo and organizational picketing included in the bill. Rayburn and AFL-CIO President George Meany had a falling out over this position. But Rayburn more and more has reflected the views of powerful management interests in the labor bill controversy.

Effect of the Rayburn leadership

has been to split the Democratic Party from its traditional position as a "friend of labor." Powerful Democratic Party forces on the East and West Coasts have serious misgivings about Rayburn's policy. Some fear that the labor bill, if passed as is, will become known as the Congressional Retirement Act for Democrats of 1959.

Emerging in a close alliance with the "Rayburn Democrats" are the "Kennedy Democrats."

Archibald Cox, the Harvard professor who master-minded the Kennedy-Ervin Bill, has been hard at work with Congressman Stewart L. Udall (D., Ariz.) to get a bill out of the House as near to Kennedy's as possible.

Senator Kennedy himself who has talked loud and long about his "concern for union members," has personally been lobbying among House members for passage of the ban on hot cargo.

All this, of course, is to save face for Kennedy in view of the forthcoming Presidential race, especially after the AFL-CIO finally came out in opposition to his Senate bill.

The Rayburn and Kennedy forces have been promising young Congressmen that "we will protect you" if they get into trouble for supporting anti-union provisions. Rayburn has reportedly told them that he will per-

sonally tour their districts at next election time if they have difficulties. Money and other support would presumably also be forthcoming.

The fact is, however, that the AFL-CIO has called the bill unacceptable, and the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), as well as the Teamsters, have taken the position that a vote in favor of bans on hot cargo or recognition picketing would be listed by labor as a "wrong" vote.

How the Bill Could Hurt Labor

As reported out of Committee, the House labor bill remains a strike-breaking bill, as President Hoffa recently characterized the Kennedy-Ervin Bill.

On the hot cargo question, the bill contains an amendment proposed by Edith Green (D., Oreg.) and James G. O'Hara (D., Mich.) which pretends to correct the evils in the Kennedy Bill. Actually, however, the amendment would still require any employee of a common carrier, to cross picket lines established at his own place of employment. In other words, if the machinists employed at his own terminal are on strike, the driver would be required under the law to cross their picket line.

The recognition picketing ban remains as it is in the Kennedy Bill. This would bar a picket line for

nine months in a case where an employer enters into a contract with another union. Thus, if workers went on strike, strikebreakers were hired, and the employer formed a company union and agreed to a sweetheart contract with the strikebreakers, the legitimate union would no longer be permitted to picket. This is an out-and-out invitation to strikebreaking.

Even worse, under the same provision, if the plant employees of a company were being organized, and the employer quickly formed a company union of his office employees, a contract with these employees would be a bar to any picketing by the plant employees.

A coalition of Kennedy-Rayburn supporters, led by the Udall-Green-Frank Thompson (D., N. J.) group, succeeded in killing amendments which would have eliminated such strikebreaking provisions.

This same group of supposedly "liberal" Democrats defeated an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) outlawing racial discrimination in unions. They also

helped knock out the equal rights provision from the Bill of Rights contained in the proposed legislation. This was done to gain Southern Democrat support for their position.



SEN. McCLELLAN



SEN. KENNEDY



REP. O'HARA



REP. GREEN



REP. UDALL

Led Fight for Union-Busting Bill

Let Your Congressman Know...

The Republicans and Southern Democrats have introduced a tough, anti-labor substitute bill on the floor of the House, the Griffin-Landrum. If this doesn't pass, they will introduce union-busting amendments. It is entirely possible that a Republican-Southern Democrat coalition could prevail.

If union members and their friends want to protect labor's right to expand in size, in wages and benefits, they must let their Congressmen know immediately that they are strongly opposed to any bans on hot cargo, organizational picketing, or secondary boycott.

Although Republicans and Southern Democrats are pushing for labor-crippling amendments, the fact is that the House Bill as reported out of Committee contains almost all that was originally asked in the Administration Bill as sponsored by Senator Barry Goldwater (R., Ariz.). It is a bad bill.

It is of vital importance that you let your Congressman know you are watching his position on the crucial issues of hot cargo, recognition picketing and secondary boycott.

Every local union, inside or outside the AFL-CIO, owes it to its membership to do everything in its power to defeat union-busting provisions in this bill.

Let your Congressman know that how he votes on this bill will be the main issue in the next election.

AFL-CIO Takes Position . . .

The AFL-CIO finally put it on the line.

Their position on so-called labor-reform legislation is now substantially the same as the Teamsters' stand has been all along.

President George Meany issued a statement declaring bluntly that "the bill which the House Labor Committee has just reported is unacceptable to the AFL-CIO."

He said that "this bill, under the guise of labor reform, does grievous harm to legitimate unions."

The statement plainly said that "the AFL-CIO will not silently acquiesce in injury to the legitimate trade union movement under the guise of dealing with corruption."

Behind-the-scenes pressure upon the AFL-CIO by politicians was admitted by Meany, who said: "We have been urged, advised and counselled to 'accept' this measure even though we know its specific and inherent dangers. As a matter of practical expediency, we have been told that if we don't accept this package, worse damage will be done to the labor movement. We cannot agree to the doctrine that principle should be sacrificed for expediency."

"We have been advised and counselled that the 'people-demand legislation this year, no matter what kind of legislation it be.' This we have been told is a political reality and that politicians must heed the voice of the people."

"We do not for a moment," Meany continued, "consider the public a moronic body demanding a measure which will hamstring free democratic trade unionism under the guise of getting at the crooks."

The AFL-CIO statement declared that "we do not believe the fight is lost. We are convinced that those who truly believe, with us, that federal legislation can meet the problem of corruption and yet not destroy legitimate union activities, will amend this bill on the floor of the House so as to achieve a measure that could legitimately bear the title 'reform legislation'."

The Teamsters Union had been fighting against punitive legislation almost alone. The AFL-CIO originally endorsed the Kennedy-Ervin Bill as it was reported out of Committee, but strenuously objected to it as it was amended on the floor of the Senate. Actually, its objections went further than the amendments alone, and represented a change in the earlier position on a number of key points.

The Teamsters have contended labor legislation should be corrective, not punitive, and testified before the House Labor Subcommittee that the IBT favored a "strong, simple law to meet proven needs."

Here are the AFL-CIO objections to the House Bill:

TITLE II—Reporting and Disclosure

The AFL-CIO has repeatedly urged reporting and disclosure—the goldfish bowl concept—as the realistic vehicle for deterring corruption.

For this method to be effective, however, it must be applied with equal justice to all the parties to labor-management relations—union officials and their agents, management officials and their agents, and so-called labor consultants and their agent.

The deterrent would be, of course, the fact that disclosure of all activities would act to prevent corruption. This deterrent power evaporates with each exception to the rule and the House Committee has exempted employers and la-

bor relations consultants from reporting everything except that already illegal. In fact, the House Committee has made reporting by employers and labor relations consultants the merest sham. The House Committee has negated the usefulness of reporting as a deterrent to crime, obviously responding to the will of employers who want to carry on anti-union activities and which have sometimes encouraged, if not inspired, corruption in the ranks of the trade union movement.

TITLE III—Trusteeships

While for the most part the changes made here by the House Committee are an improvement over the Senate bill's title dealing with trusteeships, a major and unacceptable defect remains. Despite the whole new body of federal substantive and procedural law established by this title, unions would continue to be subject to the diverse and frequently conflicting body of state rules. Unions should be able to measure their conduct in establishing and maintaining trusteeships according to a single standard, and not be subjected to the sometimes impossible task of conforming to the differing requirements of federal and state regulation. If federal rights and remedies apply, they should be exclusive.

TITLE IV—Elections

In the provisions dealing with elections, which we have long supported, the Committee has included a dangerous and self-defeating provision.

By including "the right to inspect and copy" the unions' membership rolls, the Committee provides protection for the *pro forma* candidate for office who is in reality a company spy or a Communist agent, pretending to union candidacy for the sole purpose of obtaining membership lists for nefarious purposes. Less damaging, but none the less a problem to legitimate unions, would be the lack of protection for its membership rolls from the *pro forma* candidate whose only purpose was to sell the list to commercial agents who now regularly and unsuccessfully seek such lists for sales purposes.

The provisions of the Senate bill provide a preferable vehicle.

TITLE V—Safeguards for Labor Organizations

The Committee has approved provisions to which we take vigorous exception.

Operating from a premise with which we certainly agree and which we have consistently supported, that union office is a sacred trust, the Committee has proceeded to establish standards of fiduciary responsibility which could only lead to widespread confusion and the multiplicity of litigation.

There are certain obvious similarities between the obligation for safe, honest administration of funds and property entrusted to the care of a union officer or employee to those obligations which bank or corporate officers owe their stockholders. The dissimilarities, however, are far more important, and it is these which the Committee has ignored.

The prime responsibility of the union officer is to advance the interest and welfare of the members. The prime

Calls House Bill Unacceptable

concern of the banking official is to enhance the value of the property he holds in trust.

A union does not exist for the purpose of making money. It exists as a mechanism through which its members can combine to promote their mutual improvement, both as employees and as members of society generally, and both materially and in other ways.

One of our main objections is that the reach of this fiduciary concept as expressed in the Bill is not determinable and the property of many union activities now considered as normal union functions is shrouded with the blanket of uncertainty and confusion.

Under this provision, union officers may be haled into court for making legitimate expenditures, such as charitable contributions, which have been approved by a majority of members. Unions ought not to be thus restricted in using their resources for the betterment of the whole community.

The specifications under which union members are barred from holding union office are not equated by the provisions disqualifying individuals from holding labor relations positions in corporations. Labor history is replete with instances in which employers, especially in heavy industry, have used ex-convicts as goons in labor disputes. The disqualification should apply to all officers, directors, and employees engaged in labor relations activities for an employer.

Adding to the list of specified instances which bar a union member from union office is "assault which inflicts grievous bodily injury." What this means is subject to variable interpretations for the statutory language of the several states differs markedly. More importantly, injustice

would invariably follow if, for example it should be interpreted that a black eye suffered in a picket line scuffle involving excitable individuals could bar a man from union office or from a labor relations position with an employer.

TITLE VI—Miscellaneous

This Title retains a "States' Rights" proviso which is, at best, a vague statement of anti-union prejudice and, at worst, a device for compounding the confusion already engendered elsewhere in the measure.

TITLE VII—Taft-Hartley Amendments

The Committee's wise choice of a simple, sound solution to the "No Man's Land" problem and its wise provision giving voting rights to economic strikers does not mean that the Committee's judgment in this Title has been uniformly sensible.

It eliminated a desirable provision in the Senate bill designed to make it clear that service assistants in the communications industry are not "supervisors" excluded from the protections of the National Labor Relations Act.

It made the pre-hearing election provision illusory by raising an extraneous issue—the appropriate bargaining unit—and it failed to correct the serious defect in S. 1555 which repeals present consent election authorization.

We have serious reservations about delegating to the general counsel of the NLRB the function of appointing the entire field staff.

Although the so-called "hot cargo" provision has been somewhat improved by making clear that it does not force union members to cross lawful picket lines against their will, the provision still remains objectionable in principle. In the crucial area of transportation by common carrier, it strikes a mortal blow at the long-recognized right of unions to appeal directly to employers to assist the union in removing sweat-shop conditions in an industry by refusing to deal with unfair, anti-union employers.

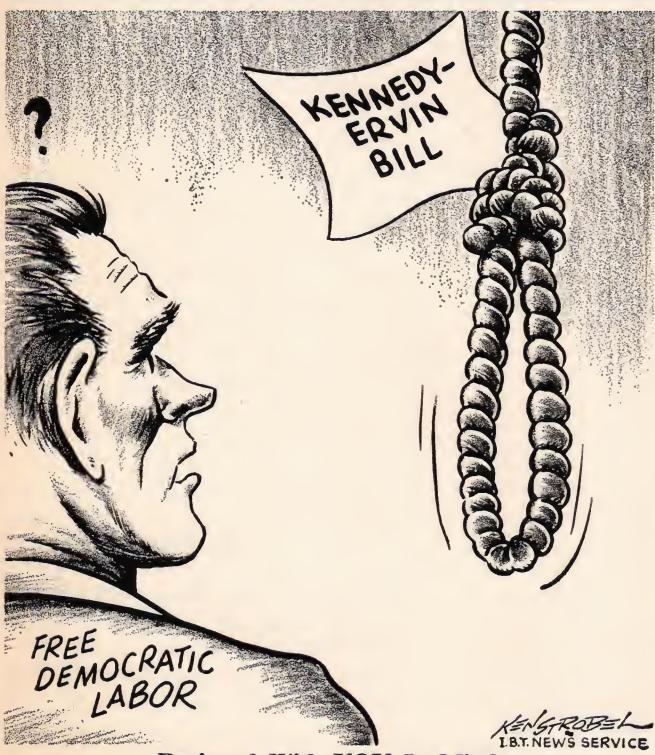
The "hot cargo" provision is simply intended to keep union people from using one of their most traditional methods of improving the lot of the workers. It is another prime example of an attempt to eliminate one of labor's effective economic weapons under the guise of fighting racketeers. The "hot cargo" provision has very little to do with labor reform.

The Committee has unintentionally, we are sure, provided an incentive for corrupt and unscrupulous elements on both the union and employer sides to engage in collusive deals and "sweetheart" contracts. This is done by providing that an employer could prevent picketing by one union simply by recognizing and contracting with another union.

A principle purpose of organizational picketing is to persuade workers to join unions. Such activity is clearly legitimate, since organized workers cannot maintain their hard-won wages and working conditions if non-union employers are free to depress those standards and labor is prevented by law from advertising that fact.

The picketing provision in the Committee bill would prevent such picketing if, within the preceding nine months, a representation election has taken place. This is unjust. Workers should be permitted to picket if their union did not participate in the election or if their union was forced

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Designed With YOU In Mind

Congressman Adam Powell Sets the Record Straight

Four members of the block of so-called liberal Democrats on the House Labor Committee, who last month voted in favor of the anti-labor House bill, also voted against an amendment by Representative Adam Clayton Powell of New York, forbidding unions from denying membership to anyone because of race, creed, color or national origin.

In a speech before the annual convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Powell declared, "I knew that the Southerners on the committee would vote against it, but to my complete surprise, the following great self-proclaimed liberals voted against it also." He listed the following:

- "Representative Frank Thompson of New Jersey, an outstanding member of his church, (and) key figure in the Senator Kennedy (presidential campaign), and one who hopes to be governor of New Jersey;
- "Representative Stewart Udall of Arizona, who is one of the most self-righteous, self-anointed liberals in the Congress, although he is an outstanding member of the Mormon Church which forbids the entrance of Negroes;
- "Representative John Brademas of Indiana, who before he voted against it (the amendment), said that he was one of the outstanding members of the NAACP, and the Urban League;
- "Representatives Robert Giaimo of Connecticut and James O'Hara of Michigan, and every single one of the Republican members of the committee without exception."

Powell said that his amendment was prompted because Senator John McClellan "who for two years has fought Jimmy Hoffa and kept his mouth shut about Little Rock (Negro children) said the other day that he was shocked that the Teamsters in Detroit (were accused) of discriminating against Negroes."

This charge was immediately refuted as dishonest by approximately 300 Negro Teamsters in Detroit. They told the McClellan Committee in a telegram that there was absolutely no truth to the allegation of discrimination, and implicitly invited the oppor-



REP. POWELL

tunity to appear before the committee to deny the allegations.

The "self-proclaimed" liberals denounced by Powell are also members of the group led by Thompson and Udall who voted in favor of punitive restrictions on hot cargo, secondary boycott and organizational picketing in the House labor reform bill.

Powell charged ". . . these great liberals openly said to me, 'You have our sympathies, but the time is not right.'

". . . I am sick and tired of the NAACP and the Urban League being used as a screen by anti-Negro liberals to prove that they are not anti-Negro," Powell said.

Debate Set for August

The House is expected to begin debating the bill in August. After the bill is passed, it must go to a conference of House and Senate members, and then back to the full membership of the two bodies for final passage. It then goes to the White House for the President's signature.

Meantime, the Eisenhower Administration is supporting a group of anti-labor House members who want to make the bill more anti-union by amending it during House debate.

AFL-CIO Position

(Continued from page 11)

to an early election without adequate opportunity to organize.

The Supreme Court has repeatedly upheld organizational picketing as a valid exercise of the fundamental right of free speech. The Hobbs Act, a federal statute, already imposes severe criminal penalties for abuse of the right to picket. The Committee bill imposes an additional criminal penalty for extortion picketing. The additional restriction on picketing contained in this bill can only further burden honest trade unions performing legitimate and reasonable functions. It can be of comfort only to those who seek to cripple the labor movement.

Codes of Ethical Practices

The Committee chose to kill Title V of S. 1555, designed to encourage unions and employer associations to subscribe to codes of ethical practices. It thus discourages the voluntary self-policing efforts of the labor movement to rid its ranks of crooks and gangsters.

Virtually alone, without support from Congress, and often in the face of scorn from other quarters, the labor movement has endeavored to develop its own principles and procedures for dealing with corruption and unethical practices within its own ranks. Certainly such efforts deserve support. Certainly it would serve the public interest to encourage employer associations to take similar action, for unethical conduct, to say the very least, has pervaded the ranks of employers to an unsavory degree.

Such voluntary efforts cannot entirely eliminate the need for Federal legislation, as the AFL-CIO has repeatedly stated. But they can, if successful, considerably reduce the need for such legislation. Certainly recognition of the merit of voluntary efforts is in the national interest. The only purpose served by the Committee's destruction of this concept is to conceal the fact that employer associations have refused or failed or been unable to engage in any similar self-policing activities; or, in fact, in any method for putting their own house in order.

The elimination of the tri-partite advisory committee to the Secretary of Labor charged with administering the act is certainly ill-advised.



Hoffa Says on *Face the Nation*

Congressional Code Needed

Two years of McClellan Committee hearings should have proven the need for a code of conduct for Congressional committees, Teamster President James R. Hoffa declared on the national television show, "Face the Nation," at the end of July.

He said that "hearings of the type that have taken place have convinced me that there is a need to draft rules so that a man may have the right to cross-examine witnesses and have competent legal counsel at his side, as we have in all of the courts, from justice of the peace courts all the way to the Supreme Court."

Instead, he said, the McClellan Committee procedure has been to "bring a man in and try to embarrass, harass and humiliate him, by unfounded statements and accusations from individuals who have been committed to institutions, and by individuals who are allowed to change their statements after they have secured the headlines pleasing to certain people on the committee."

He told the three-man panel of newsmen that the McClellan hearings "were held for the purpose of headlines for individuals who used their position on the committee for the Presidency of the United States," an obvious reference to Senator John F. Kennedy, a member of the committee, and his brother Bobby, the committee's counsel.

He also said that the Teamsters Union opposes legislation that "would prevent American workers from advertising to their friends, their fellow unionists and the American people the non-union employers who are destroying their conditions."

"We are not against a provision in the law forbidding shakedown picket lines or blackmail picket lines, as they are called," he said. "Certainly we are against extortion, and against picketing for anything other than a collective bargaining contract. But we oppose the use of the term 'blackmail' picketing to describe the advertising of non-union concerns with substandard wages and conditions."

Hoffa charged that the presently-proposed legislation "is not corrective, but punitive." He said a labor bill should "correct abuses, if any, not harass or try to defeat the purposes of organized labor—assisting each other by economic measures, and organizing the unorganized."

In discussing the reporting provisions of the proposed bills, Hoffa pointed out that "today, union officials are required to report to the U. S. government at least once a year, all of the monies that are handled by the individual secretary-treasurer or president of a local union. There no longer is, nor was there ever, any secrets for the past several years concerning the finances of unions. The

language in these particular laws is so broad that it's questionable whether or not the best C. P. A. or the most competent lawyers could advise a union official as to how to file income and expenditures of an international union or a local union."

He also declared that "there isn't a single violation covered by the provisions of these bills that isn't already covered by either state or federal laws. There certainly are adequate laws against extortion and against any crime that you can mention."

In response to a question, Hoffa said the union would have no objection to a law setting up standards required of candidates for union office, "provided those requirements apply not only to union officials but to management, Congress, and the Senate. We object to second-class legislation."

Hoffa also asserted that "you cannot include unions in the antitrust laws. In unions you are dealing with human beings with blood. In corporations, you are dealing with stocks and bonds."

He told a panelist that "there isn't a single case you can mention where there isn't an adequate law to protect the members of a labor union, compared to the stockholders of a company, when it comes to fiduciary relationship."

western conference maps plans for future



The Western Conference of Teamsters has pin-pointed its targets and charted the course it will pursue in the year ahead.

This was accomplished at the 23rd annual Western Conference, conducted in San Francisco, where the parent organization and its trade divisions worked out a campaign for organizing and general expansion which should produce benefits for more members and generally improve the economy and stability of the 13 Western states and three Western Canadian Provinces.

General President James R. Hoffa, General Secretary-treasurer John F. English, several International Vice Presidents and a good number of officials in trade divisions and other affiliated bodies from across the country participated in the meetings and caucuses which lasted nearly a week.

President Hoffa, forceful in stress-

ing the necessity of organizing the unorganized, unveiled some features of the militant course the International Union, in conjunction with the Conferences and other subordinate bodies, intends to pursue. In the period ahead, the General President declared, the Teamsters will:

(1) Strive for one master contract to cover on a nationwide basis the over-the-road for-hire trucking industry. All such contracts, now on a Conference level, expire at about the same time in 1961.

(2) Encourage the negotiation of master, rather than individual, contracts with all companies who do business on a national or area-wide basis.

(3) Press unrelentingly for improvement in wages and working conditions while extending to the thousands of workers now seeking membership in the Teamsters the right of representation they deserve.

(4) Work closely with all unions

toward peaceful settlement of jurisdictional and other problems.

(5) Battle vigorously the power-seeking and reactionary individuals who are striving to divide and destroy the American Labor movement.

(6) Push to a successful conclusion the campaign to prevent enactment by Congress or State Legislatures of punitive laws—such as embodied in the several bills awaiting House consideration—which would bring about the enslavement of the working people.

This was the program the General President spelled out in his address to the Conference proper and during talks to delegates attending the various trade division caucuses he attended. In these appearances and in his re-appointment of Einar Mohn as Conference President, President Hoffa commended the delegates for their sincerity of purpose and manner in which they "discussed their problems

and, where there may have been disagreements, voted and then accepted the majority vote as Teamsters necessarily must to maintain an operation." He added:

"I want to say that Einar Mohn since coming West from the International office has done a magnificent job in co-ordinating the affairs of the Western Conference. He has worked consistently in harmony with the International office and all of the problems that have been raised have been very carefully analyzed, finalized and sent to the International Union in such a way that decisions can be expedited. He has always been conscious of the fact that any decision arrived at out here ultimately must be a decision of the International Union and prior to entering into decisions affecting national policy or intra-conference policy we have discussed those matters and have always been able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion."

Conference President Einar O. Mohn set the stage and sounded the proper keynote for the meeting when, upon opening the initial general session which drew an attendance of approximately a thousand, he said:

"Being complacent and self-satisfied is not the American way. And it certainly is not the Teamsters' way of life. While Teamsters in the West have done rather well during the past year we have not solved all our problems. We must, as one of our major objectives, go into the areas now experiencing substantial population growth and build up our organizations and memberships this coming year."

In attendance also at the opening session were four key figures in California's Federation of Labor. In addition to expressing fraternal greetings, C. J. Haggerty and Thomas Pitts, secretary-treasurer and president, respectively, of the State Federation, spoke of the strong bonds that exist with Teamster organizations in the West. "While separation has occurred," said Haggerty, "we in California remain friendly and work closely" with Teamsters. George Johns, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Labor Council, recognized that the Teamster Union is being made the scapegoat by those who want to destroy labor.

"It is my opinion," he asserted, "that certain people in Washington and elsewhere are using reform very loosely. What they want to do by this so-called reform is bring about the destruction of the labor movement."

Daniel Del Carlo, secretary-treasurer of the San Francisco Building Trades Council, was even more forceful on this point. He said the Teamsters remain members of his organization in the Bay area and he made it clear he will fight every effort—even to the point of ignoring national directives—to keep them as members.

"I say," declared Del Carlo, "that your General President Hoffa has been made a 'patsy' (target) of labor legislation by anti-labor forces. The fact that he and Bridges sit down and discuss getting decent wages for thousands of people in Hawaii who now work for something like 60 cents an hour makes Hoffa, in my opinion, an outstanding man."



PRESIDENT HOFFA



SECRETARY-TREASURER ENGLISH

In reviewing the efforts and time IBT officials, its attorneys, and legislative representative have devoted to preventing ill-advised action and adoption by Congress of such measures as the Kennedy-Ervin and other punitive bills, President Hoffa indicated his disgust with the lethargy and lack of knowledge concerning these shown by certain AFL-CIO leaders.

"I must say," he stated, "that the President of the AFL-CIO showed, in answer to questions of friendly Congressmen and friendly Senators, that he was unaware of certain provisions in this (Kennedy) bill. Many other representatives, speaking on behalf of great international unions, had to contradict and refute statements made by the President," AFL-CIO.

While discussing activities of the McClellan Senate committee and the technique it uses to make certain that Teamster witnesses are presented unfavorably before the public, the General President said Americans are en-





LEFT: President Hoffa, center, chats informally with Vice Presidents Mohn, left, Diviny and Mock during sessions.

BELow: Sears organizing drive is discussed by Sam Baron, left, Vice President G. Mock and Joseph Dillon.

titled to know what self-serving, unfair people the Kennedy brothers are. This is especially important, he said, in respect to the Senator who is hopeful of being nominated and elected President of the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1960.

"Senator John Kennedy and his brother Bob Kennedy, the counsel for this legislative committee," he asserted, "have probably sunk to an alltime low in attacking the Teamsters International Union and its representatives. . . . I say to you without apologies that every vice president and every representative of the Teamsters who took the Fifth amendment was more than entitled to the constitutional right. He took the Fifth amendment out of sheer desperation not out of guilt. . . . Once they (witnesses) take the Fifth amendment then they are fair game for Bob Kennedy's lust for headlines because he then accuses them of every crime in the book."

Turning to the Union's progress and accomplishments since he addressed the 22nd Conference in

Seattle last year, the General President said:

"We have not lost one single strike and not one single contract negotiation has been completed without improved wages and conditions for Teamster members. We have continued to organize in all areas. Our

International Union today is at an all-time high in per capita tax.

"Irrespective of whether federal laws are passed or not in this Congress we must strive for national contracts with companies which operate coast-to-coast or operate in more than one city or one state. I recognize

that every time we make that statement we are criticized publicly. But whether we be criticized or not we must recognize that the decisions of the Supreme Court, the rulings of the National Labor Relations Board are such that no longer can we give aid and assistance to a sister local union in trouble unless we have common expiration dates.

In concluding his talk the General President took cognizance of Teamster unity and reiterated that he would not be pushed into hasty dismissal of or action against certain individuals. "I have been severely criticized," he asserted, "because of my failure to fire individuals with questionable reputations, based upon an analysis by an investigating committee rather than by a court. I don't propose to be stampeded by headlines, by editorials, or by commentaries into going out and indiscriminately firing our organizers who have spent their life building our union. But rather an orderly procedure will prevail and when the hearings are over and concluded we will take each individual case, one by one, and we will exercise cool, calm deliberation to determine what should be done in each case. And out of that will come an organization that will stand, as it has during the last two years, solidly together."

Mohn told the delegates that organized labor "is in an absolute state of shock as it watches its leadership ducking the issue and procrastinating" on the vital matter of labor legislation. "You can be proud that our General President and our International office spoke out," he asserted. "They undertook the job that should have been the responsibility of the Federation."

General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English disclosed that he and his staff had been doing a little investigating of their own to find out how other labor organizations conducted their business. "I checked ten of the biggest labor organizations," said English, "as to how they keep their books and other records. And I tell you ours is far better than any of them."

General Secretary English reviewed the history and growth of the Teamsters from the days of low wages, long hours and no meeting halls to the Union's present stature as the nation's largest. The Teamsters' expulsion from the AFL-CIO, he said, has not hurt the union in the least. We're still going strong and we've saved over a million dollars in per capita tax (since leaving the AFL-CIO), he added. "There are today at least a million people throughout the country who want to join our union."

Bill Conboy—Teamster for 56 Years



From left: Jack Annand, Jimmy Hoffa, Bill Conboy

Whenever Western Teamsters get together—as they did at their 23rd Western Conference in San Francisco last month—and start cutting up touches about the past, the name of William J. "Bill" Conboy invariably crowds into the conversation.

Bill goes back to the early days of the Teamsters' Union in the West. He has been a member of the Union for 56 years and for the past 33 years has served as a General Organizer for the International Union on the West Coast. He is, in fact, the dean of all Teamster organizers.

Rarely does a day go by that Bill cannot be found at his office desk at 7 a. m., loyal to the habit of early rising which he developed when he first became a "Teamo" in 1903. This was an era in which men toiled long hours for little money.

Bill has not forgotten the days when the average wage for a day that stretched from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m.—not including time spent grooming the horses—was \$2.50. For the more experienced driver who could handle a four-horse team, it stepped up to as much as \$4.00. This is not much more than the size of daily wage increases Bill has assisted other Teamsters in negotiating for their members in more recent times.

Bill's career as a Teamster serves to demonstrate exactly what this Union has done for its members over the past half century. During his early years as a "Teamo" Bill was expected to get to the barns before dawn, prepare the horses for the day's toil, and get his rig moving by 6 a. m. If often was dusk, at times pitch-dark, before the day's work was completed. It also was his responsibility to inspect, clean and see that necessary repairs were made to harnesses and wagons, and Sundays served as about the only time left for this chore.

So the work-week, in effect, became one of seven days for most "Teamos" and Conboy rarely was an exception. He possessed a natural fondness for horses. Driving a two-horse or four-horse team over San Francisco's cobblestoned and hilly streets required a robustness and skill not possessed by the ordinary man, but Conboy's physique qualified him.

Bill remembers well the excitement and upheaval occasioned by the San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906 and the part Teamsters took in the rehabilitation that followed. He also recalls how Teamsters, in the normal course of making deliveries to establishments located on the city's hill-tops, would travel over circuitous routes to avoid the stiff uphill pull on their horses. But once unloaded, the more enterprising of the drivers would lock the wagon wheels so that they would slide rather than roll as they headed down the steep hills to take a sort-cut to the barn.

In 1916 Bill became a business agent for Teamsters Local 85 which then, and for some years later, was headed by "Mike" Casey. Later he took on the same duties for Joint Council 7 over which John T. McLaughlin ruled. In the succeeding years the Irish trinity of McLaughlin, Casey and Conboy played a major role in writing Teamster history in the West.

Canadian Teamsters' Huge Growth Attributed to St. Lawrence Seaway

The St. Lawrence Seaway, the final stamp on Canada's economic independence and the impetus for its future expansion, also provides the background for the growth of two Teamster locals across Ontario.

Local 230, Ready-Mix, Building Supply, Hydro and Construction Drivers, traces its birth to the Seaway project and the immense power developments of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission that have become almost forgotten in the excitement of the new inland waterway.

And, Local 419, Warehouse and Miscellaneous Drivers, is expanding with the Seaway as the water trade is reflected in the expansion of the wholesale trade in Toronto, particularly in cartage.

"Both are typical of the Teamsters growth in Canada," explained Canadian director I. M. (Casey) Dodds.

"The Teamsters are now officially credited with being the fastest growing union in Canada and these two locals have played a big role in that increase," he added.

Local 230, the Teamster unit that even manned boats to help build the Seaway and the power projects on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence River, was born during the construction of the huge power projects at Des Joachims on the Ottawa River.

Although the local was intended to represent construction drivers within the framework of the Allied Construction Trades Council, a council of 17 unions that proved to Canadian industry that a union-manned job was more efficient, it quickly took on a new stature.

Drivers for four Toronto ready-mix concrete firms, wanted a "local we can call our own" and affiliated with Local 230.

Three years later, Local 230 represents every ready-mix driver in the Metre Toronto area, the busiest construction area in North America. It has spread across Ontario into Peterborough, Cobourg and Georgetown and remains the integral part of hydroelectric power construction in the province.

Local 419, with only 180 members in December 1958, now has 1,019, the fastest growth of a local union in Canada since World War II.

Included in Local 419's contracts is an agreement that will enable the local to keep pace with the largest supermarket expansion in more than five years.

"The growth of these two locals is not an isolated development," Dodds pointed out. "They illustrate the progress of the Canadian members of our International Union."

Dodds also noted that other Toronto locals are keeping pace in their organizing and bargaining.

He cited Local 352, Fuel and Ice Drivers and Local 647 Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees, for significant progress in their last contracts.

He said that the General Truck Drivers Union, Local 938 is now under the management of I. J. (Duke) Thomson.

"For instance, Local 880 in Windsor has now reached an all-time membership high of 5,400—making it the largest single Teamster unit in Canada," noted Mr. Dodds.

Local 23 Member Cited for Heroism

Because of the quick action of Verlin Vandergriff, a shop steward for Local 23 in Johnson City, Tenn., what could have been a real tragedy for a mother and three children was averted.

Vandergriff, who drives a milk route out of Knoxville, entered a customer's kitchen to put milk in the refrigerator.



Vandergriff (right) is thanked by grateful customer.

As he was about to leave, he discovered a fire.

Alerting the household, he extinguished the blaze with little damage to the home.

Said C. Sackmann, secretary-treasurer of Local 23: "Verlin is to be highly congratulated for his act of heroism. The officers and members of this organization are very grateful that he was on hand to prevent what might have been a tragic accident."

Einar Mohn Blasts L.A. Newspaper Articles

Effort by an anti-labor Los Angeles newspaper to create dissension among Teamsters in the West fell flat on its face last month when Einar O. Mohn, President of the Western Conference of Teamsters, termed the paper's stories "completely untrue."

The Los Angeles paper said that William E. Lee, candidate for General President at the Teamsters' 1957 Convention, had enlisted the support of Vice President Mohn in what it described as a high-level and low-level revolt against President Hoffa.

No Accuracy

Commenting on the articles in his official Conference newsletter, Mohn hotly denied that there was any accuracy in the report.

"There is not a bit of truth to these stories," Mohn declared. "Those individuals who undertake to ferret out news and then pass what they learn on to the general public should be reporters, not fortune tellers."

The erroneous articles also asserted that Mohn desired to become the President of the Teamsters' Union.

In answer to this, Mohn said:

"I have no desire to be a candidate for the General Presidency of the Teamsters or any other group. I am quite content with the job I have and would be very happy to stay on the West Coast."

Some of the stories suggested that Lee had contacted top officials of Joint Council 42 while in Los Angeles. According to Jack Annand, President of the Teamster Council, he had neither seen nor talked with Lee and reported that a check of other Council officers revealed that none of his associates had.

Thus, says Mohn's newsletter, "Another of anti-labor's dreams or hopes concerning the Teamsters has been laid to rest."

McNamara Wins Vindication

In a recent decision, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York reversed the conviction of John J. McNamara, President of Teamsters Union Local 295, on charges of extortion and conspiracy and directed that the indictment against him be dismissed. Thus, another unjustified indictment and conviction against a Teamsters Union representative during the current period of hysteria has been set aside by the courts.

The prosecutor attempted to build a case against McNamara through an undue expansion of the concept of extortion. The crime of extortion consists of obtaining money or property from another with the latter's consent by the wrongful use of fear induced by a threat to do an unlawful injury to the victim's person or property. The prosecutor, nevertheless, contended that McNamara could be convicted of extortion even though he made no threats to the alleged victim and was in no way responsible for the latter's fear.

As the Appellate Division held, there was not "the slightest suggestion at the trial" of any threat of unlawful injury made by McNamara. The court emphasized that the alleged victim himself made it clear that McNamara did not instill any fear in him; that his fear was created by the activities of others with which McNamara

Another Teamster Exonerated

During the last round of McClellan Committee hearings, counsel Bobby Kennedy hammered away at Glenn Smith, Chattanooga Teamster leader, charging that Smith had been convicted of income tax evasion. The fact was that Smith's conviction was on appeal.

Kennedy, in typically malicious fashion, called for Smith's scalp.

Some two weeks later, a Federal Judge reversed the trial jury, and acquitted Smith of the charges. The judge found that the evidence of guilt on income tax charges was not sufficient to warrant conviction.



JOHN J. McNAMARA

had no connection; that he sought out McNamara to help him find a remedy for his difficulties; and that the relationship between them was a cordial and friendly one.

The case is of far-reaching significance, affecting as it does the freedom of action of anyone who is approached by another to find a solution for some plight in which the latter finds himself. The decision also serves to put a brake on the recent tendency of some prosecutors and trial courts to apply extortion laws to any labor union activities of which they disapprove.

The reversal and dismissal in this case further confirm that it would be contrary to basic principles of justice and fairness to pass final judgment upon an individual on the basis of a lower court decision or verdict before the individual's appeal therefrom has been decided.

Truck Tonnage Shows Big Gains Over 1958

Intercity truck tonnage in the week ended July 18, was 12.9 per cent ahead of the corresponding week of 1958, but only one half of one per cent ahead of July 11 week of this year, the American Trucking Associations announced last month.

These findings are based on the weekly survey of 34 metropolitan areas conducted by the ATA Research Department. The report reflects tonnage handled at over 400 truck terminals of common carriers of general freight throughout the country.

The terminal survey for last week showed increased tonnage over a year ago in 27 localities. Six points reflected decreased tonnage from their 1958 level while reports from one metropolitan area were incomplete. For the fourth week in a row, Detroit terminals reported the largest year-to-year increases, up 43.7 per cent. Sizable increases over the corresponding 1958 week were also experienced in Memphis and Milwaukee—both over 30 per cent.

Compared to the previous week of this year, 17 metropolitan areas registered increased tonnage and 16 areas reported lower tonnage. Salt Lake City, Memphis and Oklahoma City reflected week-to-week increases in tonnage of 8 per cent or more. Omaha terminals which had reported a 17.7 per cent gain during the week ended July 11 showed the greatest decrease in tonnage during the current week—off 15.2 per cent.

Foreign Unionists Visit Teamsters



Henry Simpson, right, business representative for Local 246, Washington, D. C., briefs group of foreign labor unionists as they visited the nation's capital.

Picture Parade



ABOVE: Tom Lees (seated), president of Canadian Teamsters Local 230, gives credit for the huge growth of the Local to his executive board. Standing from left: Bill Lloyd, business representative; John Payne, trustee; Rocky Racioppa, trustee; Hubert Botts, trustee.



LEFT: Daniel Weaver (left), president of Teamsters Local 771, accepts a plaque from Lancaster County, Pa., Civil Defense officials in honor of Local 771's role in Civil Defense. The inscription on the plaque states: "Presented to Teamsters Chauffeurs Union, Local 771, with sincere gratitude and thanks for having made our first aid and rescue course a great success." Weaver has made the Teamsters Hall available for the course. Many Teamsters have taken training.



Maurice R. Schurr of Local 929 receives award from Boy Scouts of America in recognition of his valuable services to scouting in the Philadelphia area.



Teamsters locals in Miami, Fla., were sponsors of last month's South Florida Teamsters Roadeo, and three members of Local 290 walked off with all prizes. Pictured above (left to right) are members of sponsoring committee: John Barr, Howard Brown, chairman; and Eugene Cook. Roadeo winners were: Jake Weaver, \$50; Kenneth Rinehart, \$40; Andrew Kearns, \$30. They also received trophies.

Local 23 Praises IBT Officers; Asks Hoffa for Local Autonomy

Ninety-one per cent of the 792 members of Teamsters Local 23 signed a resolution last month endorsing and expressing confidence in Teamsters President James R. Hoffa, Secretary-Treasurer John English, their Local officials, and asked to be removed from trusteeship.

Exactly 722 members of the Johnson City, Tenn., local signed the resolution which included the following language.

"We, the undersigned dues-paying members of Teamsters Dairy Local 23, want to go on record as being 100 per cent in favor of supporting to the fullest, our great General President, the General Executive Board, the Secretary-Treasurer, and all other officers of our Local Union. It is furthermore our desire to be removed from under International trusteeship as soon as it is possible."

Kenneth Sackman, secretary of the local, visited national headquarters, accompanied by his wife, to personally present the signed petitions to the General President. Without mentioning the court-appointed monitors, Sackman nevertheless made it clear that he

was not holding Teamsters' officials responsible for continuing the trusteeship over his Local.

The court-appointed monitors ordered Teamsters President Hoffa not to allow any Teamsters Locals to be removed from trusteeship a year ago. Up to that time, Hoffa had been making progress toward restoring autonomy to all Locals under trusteeship. This had been one of the anti-labor McClellan Committee's objections against Hoffa.

Sackman in his letter to Hoffa said that Local 23's request for autonomy "certainly appears justified."

He added: "We have been under International Trusteeship in excess of five years, and it was only because we were embedded in serious litigation with Pet Dairy that we were not released prior to this time."

"That litigation has ended. The company has paid-off the settlement of this case, and therefore, the membership feels that they should have the opportunity to operate under Local autonomy."

Sackman said that an examination of the petitions "will show that we

have visited 35 plants of the Pet Dairy Products Co. (in Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky), and other dairies that are under contract to Local 23.

"Out of a present membership of 792 dues-paying members, we have obtained the bona fide signatures of 722 dues-paying members, all in favor of (the) resolution. Of the 70 remaining members, we found that the vast majority were either on sick leave or on vacation, and were unable to sign."

Continuing, Sackman explained that "in 15 of the plants visited, we received signatures amounting to 100 per cent of the membership. . . . This indicates just one thing; the membership are Teamsters, and are solidly behind the (Teamsters) organization nationally and locally."

New Credit Unions

Four Teamsters Locals formed their own credit unions during the first six months of 1959, joining nearly 60 credit unions serving other Teamsters Locals, according to the Credit Union National Association (CUNA).

In Saginaw, Michigan, members of Local 486 formed the Teamsters Local 486 Credit Union, with a potential membership of 3,000, according to Treasurer Donald Colbath.

Teamsters Local 86 Federal Credit Union, Louisville, Ky., has a potential membership of 1,350; Stoy Decker was elected treasurer.

Members of Local 908 Teamsters Credit Union in Lima, Ohio, elected Mary Ann Guyer their treasurer; they have a potential membership of 1,400.

In Halifax, Nova Scotia (Canada), a potential membership of 200 is expected for the new Teamsters Credit Union.

Credit unions are private, nonprofit corporations formed by people with a common bond, or mutual interest. They agree to save their money together, and to make loans to each other out of their joint capital.

All credit unions operate under law and are chartered by the Federal government. The members elect officers from among their group who serve without pay, with the possible exception of the treasurer who may be paid if the volume of work requires a large amount of his time.

There are more than 25,000 credit unions with 13,000,000 members throughout the world, CUNA reports.



Kenneth Sackman, left, secretary of Local 23, views with President Hoffa a resolution signed by over ninety per cent of Local 23's membership pledging support to the General President, Secretary-Treasurer John English and all the officers of the IBT. The resolution also asked the General Executive Board to remove the Tenn. Teamster local from trusteeship, returning local autonomy.



HIGHWAY HELPERS

Teamsters Lend Helping Hands to Vacation-Bound Motorists

IT WAS near midnight. The speeding auto some 75 miles west of Yuma was running 60 miles per hour at sea-level. Inside the car were a man, his wife and two children. The vacation was nearly over, the driver remembered a little regretfully as the road took a sudden turn to the right and the tires squealed a bit from the turn of the wheel.

"It's been a nice trip," the man said to his wife without taking his eyes off the ribbon of highway his headlights were eating up at several hundred feet per second. "Not even a flat tire this time—" The boom of a blowout stopped the rest of his sentence.

Nip-and-Tuck

For 10 seconds or more it was nip-and-tuck. The car lurched off the road, swaying crazily through the Arizona sand, finally coming to a safe stop some 50 yards from the highway.

With no one hurt or really scared, the family got out of the car and surveyed their situation. Changing the tire would be no trouble, they decided. But getting back on the road—that would be the trick. Already the heavy sedan had settled nearly half way to the hubcaps in the unfriendly sand.

"I hear a car coming, Daddy," one of the youngsters said. Eight ears strained in the direction of the sound.

The noise that disturbed the desert's sleep was not a car. It was the voice of a 275-horsepower diesel engine pulling hard at a 76,000-pound truck and trailer loaded with produce.

Help in Sight

Daddy ran to the edge of the highway waving his arms like a windmill. A powerful road light just under the truck's steel bumper set the country side aflame with a brilliant white light. The big 60-foot rig drifted to the side of the road releasing a slight hissing noise from its brakes as it came to a stop.

Some ten minutes later the Teamster line driver had the tire changed and the car back on firm footing.

"Don't know how to thank you," the man said. "We could have been out here for hours at this time of night. We are very grateful."

"Think nothing of it," the husky driver replied. "Have a safe trip home—say, you'd better get that blowout fixed in Yuma."

"We will, and thanks again."

At the same time, some 2,000 miles to the east, another motorist and his family of four were approaching a long, gradual curve on a four-lane New York Turnpike. The heat indicator on the car's dash had been climbing steadily for the past ten minutes.

"It's still another eight miles to the next turnout," the driver told his concerned wife. "I hope she makes it."

"She" didn't. A minute or two later, the needle reached the top of the scale, and the car boiled over.

When the big Trans-American semi-truck and trailer arrived on the scene the truck driver found five confused people gathered around an open hood.

"Can you help us?" they wanted to know.

"Sure," said the Teamster lineman, smiling, "it won't take a minute."

Sure Hands

With quick, sure hands the trucker took a two-gallon can from the cab of his truck and opened the hood of his tractor, exposing a half-ton of powerful engine. Turning on a small valve near base of the huge motor, a half-inch stream of steaming water



On a berry picking trip, Oregon family runs into motor trouble which threatens to spoil Sunday picnic plans.



Looking anxiously down the highway they see freight truck blinking its lights in signal that it will stop.

splashed into the can. When it was half full, he stopped the flow.

"I think this will get you to the next turnout," said the trucker, "but in case it doesn't, I'll just follow you down the road."

Some 15 minutes later the motorist and his family were standing in a service station watching the attendant fill a thirsty radiator with cool water.

Again there was the thanks from a grateful family. And, again there was the modest comment of "Glad to have been able to help" from the veteran professional driver.

These incidents of a Teamster driver being on the spot when needed most by another highway user is not at all unusual. It happens every day in the year on almost every major highway and secondary road in America.

Since August is vacation time and American families from every niche and corner of the nation will be motorizing to their special "get-away-from-it-all" resort, Teamster service, like that illustrated here, will be repeated many thousand of times before the 1st of September.

America's truck drivers will show vacationers what highways to use to get where they're going. They'll tip them off to where the best food can be found, change their tires, pull them out of ditches and often save their lives should they become involved in an accident.

And, for all of this they'll accept nothing but a "thank you." If you are taking your vacation this month, and if you should need assistance—look for the silver vans and the huge throbbing engines and the men who man them. You'll enjoy your encounter with America's Highway Ambassadors of Goodwill.



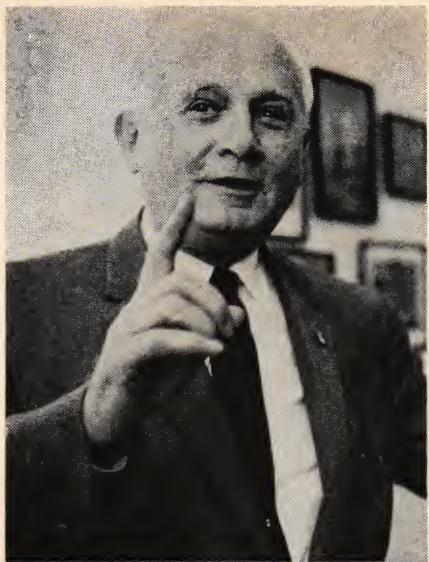
Teamsters are always willing to share the greater knowledge they possess of routes and road conditions. Here an experienced driver assists lady who has become lost on holiday trip.



Truck and full trailer above stopped to assist mother and children stranded by roadside because of engine failure.



A grateful family says good-bye to a Teamster driver, who repaired motor, sending them safely on their way.



"We are witnessing the greatest barrage of anti-labor propaganda ever. . . ."



"However, this propaganda campaign has me more than a little worried."



". . . seek to create false image of organized labor as mass of thieves . . ."

By Hon. Elmer J. Holland *

WE ARE TODAY witnessing in America the greatest barrage of anti-union propaganda that any nation has ever witnessed. I do not hesitate to make this statement although I am fully cognizant of what occurred in Germany under Adolf Hitler.

Every day we read about labor racketeering. We see on television—and hear on radio—about union bosses, proposals of antitrust legislation against the alleged labor union monopoly. We hear anti-labor statements emanate from the White House and, every day in the House and Senate, attacks are made on the labor unions.

Anti-Labor Gets Hysterical

Employers are viciously fighting against legitimate collective bargaining, resisting organization of their employees, and refusing to recognize labor unions as bargaining agents for the workingmen. There is a hysterical clamor for more so-called right-to-work laws—which do nothing but destroy labor unions.

Just recently, the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, Boyd Leedom, told a meeting of the Florida Bar Association, that employers in the Nation are engaged in an "undeclared war" against organized labor.

I am truly distressed with the picture I see—

Said Mr. Leedom—

"While it is the official position of management to support the concept of collective bargaining by employees, great segments of employers—as evidenced by case after case coming before us involving union elections in the business and industrial plants of the country—take every legal step possible, and many overreach legality, to thwart their employees' efforts to organize even when the union involved is a respectable, decent union—"

This massive attack on labor, Mr. Speaker, is not new.

It actually has been going on for years, but only during the past 2 years has it reached the unprecedented intensity of today.

However, this propaganda campaign has me more than a little worried.

What it purports to do is to create an atmosphere sufficient to stampede an antilabor bill through Congress. The by-product of hate, which it engenders, is of little consequence to

Story Behind

* Congressman Holland represents Pennsylvania's 30th District, which includes Pittsburgh. He is a four-term Congressman, and a member of the House Labor Committee. A veteran of World War I, he is a dues-paying member of United Steelworkers Local 1272. He made this speech in the House last month.

those who are leading the campaign. But—the most serious and unfortunate byproduct produced, in my opinion, is a form—perhaps benign—of class warfare.

I would like to quote from one of President Franklin Roosevelt's famous "fireside chats" to emphasize and better express my concern over class consciousness:

"In other countries, the relationship of employer and employee has been more or less accepted as a class relationship not readily to be broken through.

"In this country we insist, as an essential of the American way of life, that the employer-employee relationship be one between free men and equals.

"We refuse to regard those who work with hand or brain as different from or inferior to those who live from their property. We insist that labor is entitled to as much respect as property.

"But our workers with hand and brain deserve more than respect for their labor. They deserve the practical protection in the opportunity to use their labor as a return, adequate to support them at a decent and constantly rising standard of living, and to accumulate a margin of security against the inevitable vicissitudes of life.

"The average man must have that twofold opportunity if we are to avoid the growth of a class conscious society in this country."

To me, it is readily apparent that the willful, selfish people who have fought organized labor over the years are now convinced that—if they are ever going to pass a strong anti-labor bill, it will have to be before 1960.

In striving to create public opinion wholly antagonistic to labor unions, which they deem necessary to pass this legislation, those powerful forces would destroy the "twofold opportunity" that Roosevelt expressed so eloquently, which is absolutely necessary to our democracy.

the Headlines

Those antilabor forces evidently realize that only in a pro-business Republican Administration could they ever hope to get anti-labor support from the White House. They have a powerful ally in President Eisenhower and his Administration.

Day after day, the Nation's press, radio and television media assist those reactionary forces in striving to create the false image in the minds of the American people, including union members, that organized labor is a mass of thieves, extortionists, murderers and what have you.

On the other hand, we do not see much in the press, nor hear by radio or television, concerning the fact that the National Guard was called out in one of our Southern States to prevent picketing, that four union representatives were savagely beaten in our Southern States in the past 3 months, that officers of the International Ladies' Garment Workers have been blackjacked and beaten in a campaign of violence to get the union to abandon its strike against 10 non-union dress firms, that these men were dragged from their room, beaten and knifed, and then left to fare for themselves.

Publishers Anti-Union

This, of course, is not entirely the fault of dishonest reporters. On the contrary, most of the reporters are honest. But they must, even against their will, report the anti-labor side of any situation involving a labor union in order to placate the anti-union publishers in this Nation.

If I could bring myself to believe that the publishers were sensationalizing those few corrupt labor leaders only to sell newspapers—I could rest easy at night. But, in my opinion, that is not their intent. They are intent on crippling labor unions and rendering them ineffective in American society. Can you see any of our national magazines doing a series on employer violence? Would a national chain of newspapers run a series on anti-union activities of employers?

I noticed this statement in the June 15 issue of the conservative, business-oriented U. S. News & World Report:

"There are signs of new and growing antagonism between employers and unions."

"This antagonism shows up in many ways: Strikes are longer, more bitter and harder to settle. Employers are less inclined to yield to union demands

than they once were. Unions, in turn, are continuing to insist on higher wages and bigger benefits every year. There is a war on that shows no sign of ending."

Marx Prediction

This is a tragic situation. How far will we go before we realize what is being done. Are we not making the predictions of Karl Marx come true? The letters I receive each day from employers, rank and file union members and non-union members are full of hate. It is most distressing to me.

I wish this deplorable situation would come to an end.

But how can it, unless the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other zealots of reaction realize that their attempts to destroy labor unions in the minds of the American people, on the picket lines or in the Congress, is a dangerous folly?

They must bury their misanthropic theory that if a false, distorted image of labor leaders can be imprinted in the public mind, Congress will respond by enacting punitive, union-busting legislation.

They must realize that, although their propaganda has fooled many Americans, there are many, many more who are fully aware of the tremendous contributions that labor has made to the American way of life and to the free world.

Duplicating Hitler

The situation we face here today recalls to my mind the days of Hitler's rise and what he did to labor in his climb to power in Germany. Through lies, half-truths, and innuendo, expertly repeated, Hitler discredited the leadership of German labor unions. He followed this by incarcerating them in prisons for no reason other than the fact that they were labor leaders. This, I am sure, could not happen today in our country, but it did happen in our country before President Roosevelt recognized the right of labor to organize and made a place in our economic system for those who work. He assured them of their place by the passage of the Wagner Act in 1935.

Ever since the passage of that law the anti-union forces have been fighting for its repeal.

Congress Damned

Today, this massive propaganda barrage against labor unions has had its effect on Congress. We are



"Are we not making the predictions of Karl Marx come true?"



"We must disregard headlines seeking to force us to write anti-labor laws."



"Labor and management should work together for the benefit of all."

damned if we do and damned if we do not. In fact, several times each week I am told, or I read, what a terrible thing it is that the Members of Congress are so cowardly that they tremble at the thought of standing up to the so-called labor bosses.

Congress Not Cowardly

I want to say—here and now—that I know of no Congressman, and I doubt that one exists, who is afraid to stand up to any labor representative, boss or otherwise.

I am positive, in my own mind, that most Members of Congress would prefer to stand up and oppose a labor representative than to stand up and oppose the press back home. It is not wise, they say, to fight a newspaper for it always has the last word.

Unwise though it may be, I do think that Congress should stand up and face it as well as face the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Manufacturers, and the other power groups that are directing the propaganda attack.

I believe that the great majority of the House Labor Committee and other Members of Congress realize the existence of the situation that I have tried to explain here today. And, I believe, that if we are perfectly honest about it very few will disagree that we are trying to legislate a labor law in an atmosphere of fear—not of labor, but of anti-labor forces.

Disregard Propaganda

We must disregard the screaming headlines that greet us each day attempting to force us to write union-busting labor laws.

No doubt many of the Members feel that we must legislate a labor law, just for the sake of legislating. This, we must not do. We were not elected to legislate to satisfy Madison Avenue—we were sent here to legislate for the good of the people of America, all the people.

I would urge every Member of this Congress to keep in mind this very cogent fact. Ninety-nine per cent of organized labor wants labor reform legislation enacted at this session, but they want legislation that will not put them out of business. Labor has, in recent weeks and months, worked very hard in cooperation with Congress to get a fair, nonpunitive bill presented to the full House.

The anti-labor group, on the other hand, are working against Congress and, in the minds of many, against

the best interests of the Nation. They want a labor bill so restrictive and unfair that it would destroy the effectiveness of labor unions in their job of representing the workingman in negotiations with the employers. Yet—it is they who shout "coward" at Congress.

Labor Must Fight

Labor must militantly remind the Nation of the benefits that it has assisted in bringing to millions of Americans—minimum wage laws, unemployment compensation, old-age retirement benefits, child labor laws, the 40-hour week, and many other benefits that today are taken for granted, but did not exist before the emergence of labor unions as an effective spokesman for the workingman.

Those anti-labor organizations, which today are conducting the campaign for destructive labor legislation, were the same organizations that conducted campaigns against these benefits 25 years ago. And, they are still fighting any improvements in these benefits today under the guise that any improvement would be causing inflation.

I would like to see labor and management stop fighting, and join in assisting Congress to write a fair, non-punitive labor bill that would benefit the Nation, irrespective of selfish interests.

Automation a Threat

When the labor reform bill is out of the way—labor and management could, as they eventually must, sit down together and work toward a solution of our most serious problem—automation—which has already affected the employment picture through more productivity and less employment.

If allowed to go unchecked, automation will eventually create many thousands of displaced persons, and unless this problem is properly worked out, it portends a serious threat to our national economy.

Why should not labor and management get used to the idea of working together instead of drifting farther and farther apart? They worked together before—cooperating to the fullest extent for the good of the Nation during our war years. Now is the time, in my opinion, for them to again work together. This time, too, it would be for the best interests of the Nation to improve the standard of living of all our people and to forever preserve the American way of life.

McClellan Proposal Seen as Anti-Labor

Senator John McClellan's proposal to subject organized labor to anti-trust laws can be exposed as a vicious anti-labor attack by one simple statistic—in only one state in the nation does a majority of the non-farm working force belong to labor unions.

The state of Washington claims that 53.3 per cent of its workingmen belong to labor unions. Montana with 47 per cent ranks second to Washington followed by West Virginia with 44 per cent; Michigan with 43.3 per cent; Oregon with 43 per cent; and Indiana with 40 per cent. These figures were published by an Alabama newspaper last month. The Labor Department could not verify.

Federal anti-trust laws were enacted to control the giant monopolies such as Standard Oil, American Telephone and Telegraph, DuPont, General Motors and others. These giant corporations are capable of exercising powerful control in their industries to the extent that they can demand a price much higher than the price that would normally be established by a free, competitive economy.

Monopolies are generally described as corporations having nearly exclusive control of the production of a commodity, which in turn allows them to raise and lower, if they choose, the price of the commodity. Trusts are mergers of monopoly corporations.

Historically, however, monopoly has produced high prices and low production which creates mass unemployment and a lower standard of living for the workingman. It is generally conceded that existing anti-trust laws are too weak to control corporate monopolies, but that they would destroy organized labor.

McClellan has erroneously charged that organized labor is a monopoly and should be placed under the anti-trust laws. In McClellan's home state of Arkansas, one of the poorest states in the nation, only 21.5 per cent of the total labor force belongs to labor unions. Arkansas has one of the notorious "right to work" laws, which was enacted with McClellan's support.

Among other Southern states, 25 per cent of Kentucky's working men belong to unions; 24.9 in Alabama; and 22.6 per cent in Tennessee. South Carolina and North Carolina are the lowest in the South with 9.3 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively.

International Trustee Paul Jones Taken by Death at Los Angeles

Paul D. Jones, an International Trustee since 1952, was fatally stricken in Los Angeles, Calif., Friday, July 24.

A prominent figure in the struggles of organized labor to improve the standard of living of American workers, Jones spent most of his lifetime at his dedicated task.

He was a charter member of Dairy Employee's Local 93 in Los Angeles and became an officer of that organization in 1936. He rose to the post of secretary-treasurer of Local 93 in 1937, holding this position until 1942 when he enlisted in the United States Navy.

After a distinguished naval career, he joined the staff of Joint Council 42, becoming its coordinator at his election as International Trustee.

Saddened by the Teamster leader's untimely passing, General President Hoffa said: "The American labor movement has lost a staunch friend and the Teamsters' Union a loyal officer. His advice and counsel will be



Paul D. Jones

sorely missed by his associates and many friends."

He is survived by his wife, Ethel I. Jones.

IBT Wins Case for Local 760 Member



A determined effort by Jim Farrington, secretary-treasurer of Local 760 in Yakima, Washington, to see that a member of his organization was reinstated on her job with just payment for lost wages after an unjust discharge, has paid off. Here, Farrington presents a check for \$1,963.51 to Wanita French, representing all lost wages. Case was fought through the courts by the Teamster Local.

Ask Governor's Aid In IBT Discrimination

Teamster representatives presented recorded evidence to Minnesota Governor Orville Freeman last month that the Duluth Port Authority is guilty of unfair labor practices.

Frank Demaria, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 346, has accused the Port Authority of discriminating against Teamsters in favor of the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen. The IBL is the AFL-CIO organization chartered a few years ago to destroy the International Longshoremen's Association. But the ILA has prospered, while the IBL has remained largely a paper organization.

Teamsters have been picketing the Port Authority because it has made E. L. Slaughter, head of the Duluth IBL, a clearing house for all prospective employees. This provides Slaughter with an opportunity to make the job applicants sign authorization cards, and obligate them to the IBL.

Same Treatment

Demaria armed several Teamsters, including his brother William Demaria, with pocket tape recorders, and sent them to talk with employment officials of the Port Authority.

Each of the tape recordings reveal the same treatment was received by the job-seeking workers. They were told to go "see Slaughter" and "get clearance from the Longshoremen" as a condition of employment.

Officials of Teamsters Joint Council 32 have taken the entire matter to Governor Freeman. Meantime, the IBL has withdrawn from the state labor conciliation a request for a representation election, despite the fact that they have signed-up all the new employees on the docks and in warehouses.

Teamsters have been picketing the Port Authority, but it has been done so as not to prevent Duluth's progress in becoming one of the major ports on the Great Lakes. With the St. Lawrence Seaway now in operation, the competition between the Duluth, Chicago and the other port cities is expected to be terrific.

The ILA recognizes Teamster jurisdiction in the terminal warehouses, whereas the AFL-CIO longshoremen have been inconsistent.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO

die ON THE HIGHWAY

At 6 p.m. on Friday, September 4, the Labor Day holiday will officially get under way. During the following 78 hours a horrible thing called highway accidents will occupy the front pages of the nation's newspapers telling those who are still alive how it was when the madness struck.

When it is all over some 600 persons will be dead. Over 12,000 highway users and pedestrians will have suffered cruel, disabling injuries and thousands upon thousands of cars will have been wrecked or badly damaged.

Add 100 or more drownings to this staggering figure of death and destruction and the final holiday of the summer of 1959 takes on a macabre theme that is frightening.

Here's why the National Safety Council reluctantly believes the three-day holiday will take a terrible toll in

The International Teamster

lives, personal injuries and property damage.

The nation's three-and-one-half million miles of highways and streets will be clogged with an endless stream of autos—all filled with families determined to make this last summer holiday a time to remember.

They'll drive too great a distance in too little time. They'll blame their driving mistakes on other drivers, setting themselves up psychologically for an accident. They'll make things especially hazardous for themselves and others by combining drinking and driving.

Many will court sudden death by slamming the gas pedal through the floorboards in order to be the first at

campaign to drastically reduce traffic accidents and drownings, considered the main booby traps facing Labor Day, 1959.

The All-Union Labor Day Safety Campaign, working within the framework of the National Safety Council, is comprised of the Teamsters' Union, United Mine Workers of America, IAM, UAW and many other labor organizations.

Representing the IBT on the national Campaign's Executive Committee is William Griffin, Director of the Teamsters' National Miscellaneous Division.

Griffin said that participating unions



the beach. Those who do reach their destination will let their guards down, thinking the worst is over.

Swimmers will go in the water alone. They'll dive right in, even if the water is cold or the area unfamiliar.

Hikers and self-styled mountaineers will explore and climb until they are exhausted, forgetting that 20 years of limited physical activity means holiday moderation.

To help curb this annual accident binge on our highways, beaches, lakes and mountain resorts, American labor and safety have united in a national

in the Campaign are pulling out all the stops to bring home to the general public the importance of making this Labor Day less fatal than the National Safety Council has predicted.

"The Council," Griffin said, "is one of the few organizations in the world that fervently hopes its predictions are wrong."

Pointing out that labor unions in America have a huge stake in what happens on the highways September 4-7, Griffin observed that most of the victims killed or injured will be workers and members of their families.

"Labor Day," he declared, "was made a national holiday in honor of the working people of this country. It was created to commemorate the achievements of organized labor, and to reflect the humanitarian principles for which labor stands. Labor Day was never intended to be celebrated by injury and death on the streets and on the highways."

For a safe, sane Labor Day holiday, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters offers these life-saving tips to motorists and swimmers:

IN TRAFFIC: Don't try to drive too far—400 miles a day should be the limit, and a lot less than that after working an eight-hour day.

Cut your speed at least 10 miles an hour after dark. You'll be surprised how much more relaxed you'll be.

Don't drive if you drink.

Don't get burned up at other drivers. A good driver keeps cool behind the wheel and gets where he's going.

Don't exceed the speed limit.

WHILE SWIMMING:

Never swim alone, even at public beaches. When children swim, an adult should be present.

Don't swim till exhausted, and rest often.

Enter all water gradually, waiting for one hour after eating.

Teamsters to Cooperate with All Unions

Labor is faced with big business plans for a gigantic fight against labor and "we do not have the luxury of deciding who we will work with," President James R. Hoffa told a convention of the International Longshoremen's Association in mid-July in Miami.

He was referring to criticisms of Teamster plans to coordinate activities with the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union on the West Coast, headed by Harry Bridges who has been accused of Communist ties.

He said that "what happens on West Coast docks, just as what happens on East Coast docks, vitally affects Teamster jurisdiction and Teamster members."

He said the IBT would be failing in its duty if it did not work closely with both the ILWU and the ILA to solve the increasing problems raised by automation on the waterfront.

He urged the ILA to "cast aside questions of propaganda and personal feelings" and work together with the ILWU, as well as the Teamsters, for the betterment of the membership.

The Teamsters earlier had announced formation of a Teamster-ILWU committee on the West Coast to iron out jurisdictional problems between the two groups.

Hoffa told the ILA convention that "I question whether anyone can say that any given 30,000 Americans (members of the ILWU) are dangerous."

Earlier, in testifying before the McClellan Committee, Hoffa said he doubted that any Communists actually headed any unions in this country.

But in any event, he said, he is dealing with Bridges "as Herter (secretary of state) deals with Khrushchev."

Hoffa said that the present leadership of the West Coast union rose in the thirties when workers "sought out leaders who would lead."

What happens on one coast affects the other coast, he declared, and said that it was essential that harmonious relations be established.

The ILA and the ILWU have traditionally opposed each other. Hoffa has urged that all unions involved in transportation meet together in a conference to iron out mutual problems and aid each other in improving conditions for the membership.

He is supported by a 1956 report of the Bonner Committee of the U. S. House of Representatives, which urged such cooperation to solve the tangled jurisdictional labor lines in the industry, so the unions, the industry and the public would benefit.

The Bonner Committee urged that the labor movement "exert all possible and proper influence to work out a unified labor approach on the part of the seagoing unions."

Among the objectives of such an approach, the House Committee said,

would be the "eventual establishment of common termination dates for collective bargaining agreements in the industry."

It asserted that "maritime union leaders should make a renewed effort to adjust their differences . . . such an effort could be extremely productive."

Local 569 Wins Cheese Dispute

A 10-week strike involving the Tillamook Cheese Association and Teamster Local 569 in Astoria, Oreg., ended last month with a victory for members of the Oregon Teamsters' organization.

The fight was prompted by an attempt by the Farmer's Union of Oregon to curtail further improvements in IBT contracts in the area's milk industry, reported Clyde C. Crosby, International Representative for Oregon, who played a major role in the recent settlement.

In the wake of a strong consumer boycott which extended throughout the 11 Western States and was supported by every local union and Joint Council in the West, management was forced to sit down and conclude a contract with Local 569.

Terms of the settlement include a 21-cents-per-hour wage increase, \$200 per member in retroactive pay plus other fringe benefits.

Additionally, the company agreed to drop all charges previously instituted by the Association against the union at both the NLRB and Federal Court levels.

Crosby highly lauded the work of William O'Connell, representative for Joint Council 37, who was primarily responsible for coordinating the boycott in the giant firm's principal markets.

Two hundred and fifty highway Post Offices, specially designed trucks and buses fitted for sorting mail in transit, now give expedited service to 37 states and the District of Columbia.

* * *

One of the largest truck fleets operated in the U. S. is owned by a public utility company. This firm has 70,600 trucks, 50 truck-tractors, 50 semi-trailers and 19,300 automobiles.

WHAT'S NEW?

Brother Invents New Mirror Defroster

Brother Gordon S. Bates of Oakland, Calif., has recently patented a simple and inexpensive device for preventing the formation of frost or fog on the rear-view outside mirror. Called the Benda mirror defroster, it is so designed to bend the air around the mirror as the truck moves and adds warm air from the engine to help eliminate and prevent fog, mist, dew, raindrops or ice from collecting. Since there are no moving or electrical parts, there is no mechanism to need repairs and no dead batteries caused by leaving electrical gadgets on overnight. This inexpensive device (\$3.95 a pair) is so small it will not block vision and can be installed in minutes.

Systematic Locking of Frame Straightener

Both unitized and conventional bodies can be handled by a new frame and body straightener which features a systematic way of locking down vehicles and applying correct pressure at the right spot without distorting other parts of the vehicle. Said to make body and frame straightening faster, easier and cheaper the unit features high-power towers which make it possible to pull many places at once from various levels and angles. Three 12-ton hydraulic units and a 12-ton flex-o-power unit supply the power.

Durable Ratchet Wrench For Tight Quarters

A longer life is said to be the most attractive feature of a new ratchet wrench with a 12-tooth pawl that engages a 60-tooth gear. All popular drives are available in this new tool which has the very real advantage when working in tight quarters of only needing about one inch of swing for it to take a new bite. The wrench is distributed from Connecticut.

Degreasing Compound In Aerosol Can

Grease on all metals, wood, concrete or painted surfaces can be removed with a new product, a ready-mixed degreaser packaged in a 16-oz. aerosol can for easy use. The substance is simply sprayed onto parts requiring degreasing then washed off with water, says its Massachusetts manufacturer.

Soft-Face Hammer with Interchangeable Heads

Heads of medium and tough hardness are interchangeable on a new soft-face hammer which can be used on threads, soft metal bodies and painted or plated surfaces. This hammer features a fibre glass shaft and a shot-loaded head which is said to give 30 per cent more driving force.

Low-Cost Device Locks Load in Place Easily



No ropes, cables, chains, delays or damage, says the manufacturer of a type of locking device that permits safe, strong, lightweight and time-saving protection to even mixed trailer loads. This modern, easy-to-use cargo holder consists of two strong, telescoping, aluminum tubes with "rubber feet" at either end, controlled by an expansion locking handle and positive fool-proof spring lock. It will not injure the side-walls and can be used on any type of lining for truck or trailer bodies. It can be quickly re-set after partial unloading, without breaking down the remaining portion of the load. When not in use, the device can be locked in place above the back door of the body.

Cite Advantages of 2-Piece Wheel Clamp

Two basic universal male levers for

either $\frac{5}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch studs, plus a wedge, make up the two-piece wheel clamp now being marketed which is designed to eliminate wheel slippage, broken studs and clamps on cast spoke wheels. Made in various spacer widths, the unit compensates for variations in rim, wheel and spacer size. Equal torque is put on each spoke and the two-piece clamp is said to seat perfectly between the spoke and the rim of the wheel and requires no retightening after initial installation. The tool is interchangeable with all one-piece clamps.

Tire Buffing Wheel Adapts to All Sizes

Passenger car tires in a wide range of sizes can be mounted for buffing without additional wheels, tubes or adapters through use of a tire buffing wheel that is offered in three series, 2500, 2400 and 2300. The tube-type or tubeless casing is placed on the wheel which automatically expands the tire to actual bead size and inflates the casing to preset buffing pressure. The complete buffing cycle is permitted without removing the tire because the buffing arm can be rotated a full 360 degrees.

Spark Arrestors Trap Carbon, Prevent Fires

Suggested for use in oil fields, airports, warehouses and similar operations where exhaust carbon is considered a hazard, a new line of spark arrestors is designed to trap exhaust carbon to prevent exhaust sparks from possibly starting fires. They are reported to be almost 100 per cent effective in trapping exhaust carbon from idle to full throttle.

Versatile Qualities Of Disposable Clothing

Fire resistance, water-repellency, softness and light weight are qualities claimed for a new type of protective clothing that can be thrown away when soiled. Designed for heavy wear where protection from dirt and grease is necessary, the line includes shirts, pants, lab coats, hats, boots, aprons and gowns. The shirts are 88 cents and the pants 80 cents.



LAUGH LOAD

Yes, Indeedy

Dock foreman: "Boss, the men on the dock are a little leary of that new freight loader you hired yesterday."

Terminal manager: "Why so? He checked out well."

Dock foreman: "Maybe so, but this morning he stubbed his toe on a crate of iron castings and said, 'Oh, the perversity of inanimate objects'."



Dangerous

Boss: You want more money? Why, my boy, I worked three years for \$11 a month right here in this establishment. Now I own it!

Boy: Well, you see what happened to your boss. No man who treats his help that way can hang on to his job.



So True

Sitting at home, having a quiet evening, were two spinster sisters. Suddenly one looked up from the paper she was reading and commented: "There's an article here telling of the death of a woman's third husband. She has had all of them cremated."

"Isn't that life for you?" said the other. "Some of us can't even get one husband, while others have husbands to burn."



Fair Warning

Not a man on the crowded bus rose to give the bundle-laden woman a seat. One young fellow, however, was more thoughtful than the others.

He tugged at her skirt and whispered: "Be on your toes at Market Street, lady. That's where I get off."



Dogs Welcome

Planning a vacation stay in Florida, the traveler didn't know what to do with his dog. He decided to write the hotel and ask if dogs were allowed.

Promptly, the hotel manager wrote back: "I've been in this business for 30 years. Never have I called on

police to eject a disorderly dog. Never has a dog set fire to a bed with a cigarette. I have never found a hotel towel or blanket in a dog's suitcase. Nor a whiskey ring on a dresser. Sure, the dog is welcome."

And the manager added a postscript: "If the dog will vouch for you come along, too."



Man, That's Trouble

A businessman was extremely concerned over declining income, and an acquaintance told him that he looked worried.

"You're exactly right," the man admitted. "I'm booked solid on worries. Why, I've got so many worries on my mind that if anything occurs today, it'll be 10 days before I can get around to worrying about it!"

Out of Focus

Fleet Photographer: "I took my girl into my dark room last night, to see what would develop."

Fleet Magazine Editor: "What happened?"

Fleet Photographer: "The results were negative."



Sign Language

On a Kentucky church: "Prayer Conditioned."

On a Mississippi highway: "Drive carefully — There Isn't A Hospital Within 50 miles."

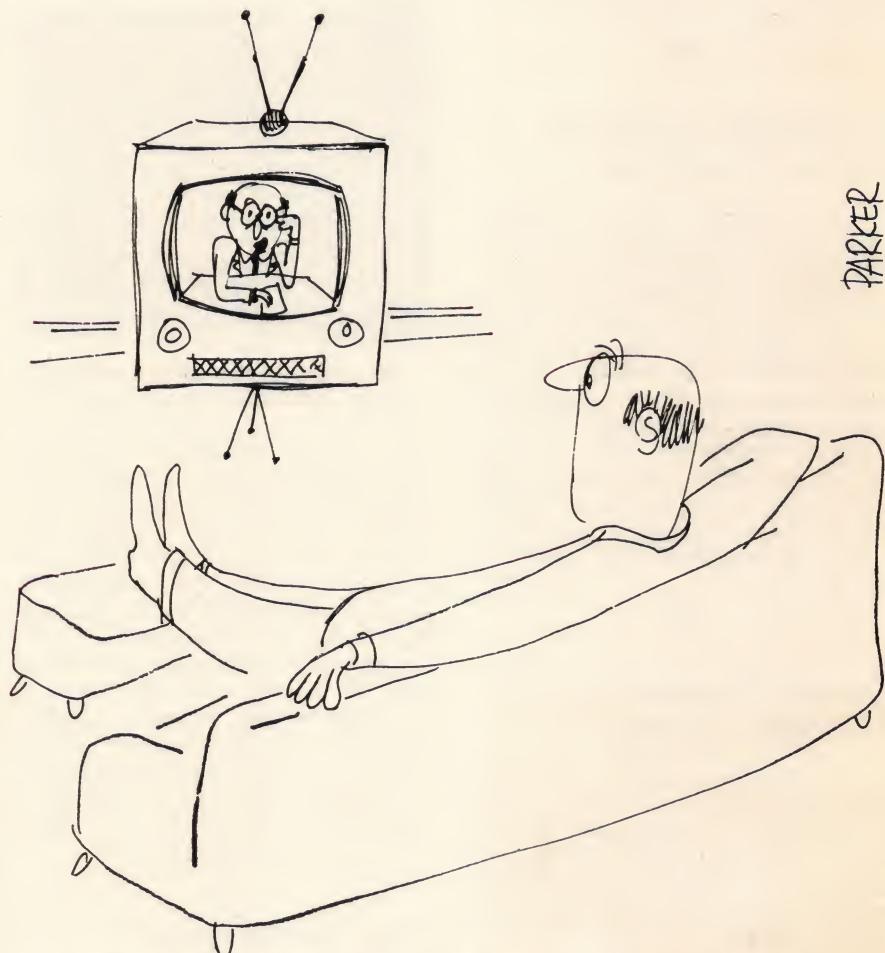
On a hypochondriac's headstone: "I Told You I Was Sick."



Human Nature

Things were quiet at the police station. One officer yawned and complained: "What a dull week! No burglaries, no fights, no murders. If this keeps up, they'll be laying us off."

"Don't worry, Murphy," said the chief. "Something's bound to happen. I've still got faith in human nature."



"Due to technical difficulties . . . a lack of guts . . . the Teamsters' side of the dispute will not be shown."

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine

(From Teamsters' Magazine, August, 1909)

Gompers and Moses

IT is difficult to say how many members of organized labor living today remember reading about Samuel Gompers in the daily papers 35 or more years ago.

If you take the percentage of people in the general population over 55 that are living today and use this as a rule, then it would be safe to say that less than one out of every five members of organized labor are old enough to remember Samuel Gompers.

The chances then of our younger members hearing anything first hand about the founder of our labor movement from older members is small indeed. And, unfortunately, it is doubtful if many will take the time to read any of the many reputable biographies on Gompers.

This short, conservative, London-born Jew was the Moses of the labor movement—the man who delivered millions of unorganized workers from the bondage of many cruel and unthinking employers.

Listen to Gompers himself as he describes some of the conditions existing in his day and as written in our JOURNAL in August, 1909:

"When the financial panic occurred in October, 1907, and industrial stagnation followed, the American Labor movement was confronted with one of the most menacing situations which had ever been presented to the workers. The old-time policy of wage reduction as a way

out of the panic stared the workers in the face. They declared this time with emphasis and reiterated from time to time, that under no circumstance would they consent to wage reductions; that even though they lost in such a contest they would rather resist and lose than tamely accept a reduction of wages. Labor maintained an attitude of mind and purpose which had its beneficent influence not only upon the workers but upon the captains of industry. Even the unorganized have suffered less severely in this respect on account of the uncompromising stand taken by the union," Gompers said.

The impact that Gompers had on our society was only recently the subject of comment in a book written by a French Dominican priest—35 years after Gompers death in December, 1924.

In his book *Image of America*, priest-author R. L. Bruckberger singles out three men—Henry Charles Carey, the economist, Samuel Gompers, the labor leader, and Henry Ford, the industrialist—as the key figures of the permanent American Revolution.

Turncoats in Office

OUR union was having its troubles during the summer of 1909 as certain elements among our membership were threatening to split the IBT down the middle.

In New York City, two former members of the IBT General Executive Board started an independent union. And worst of all, our union was sending money to some N. Y. C. locals who were secretly supporting this independent movement. These locals were applying for benefits after staging illegal strikes.

President Tobin compared the actions of the two former Board members who started the ball rolling for a splinter group to Benedict Arnold's infamous sell-out during the American Revolution.

In commenting on the turncoat actions of the two former Board members Tobin said this was just "another example of how little sincerity there is in men who seek their own selfish ends. It proves

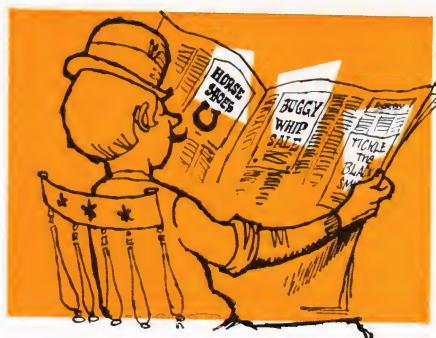
how easily some people can forget their pledges and obligations. It is needless to say that there is no excuse whatever, that can be given by union men, for such a proceeding. No man who attempts to disrupt a labor organization by encouraging the promotion of a rival or dual organization can excuse himself for such acts to the working men of this country, and to make this action more detestable in the eyes of the union men of this country and of our union teamsters especially, these individuals were general officers."

Tickle the Blacksmith

THIS issue (August) was one of the largest, in number of pages, for many months. The total number of pages came to 32. One reason for the great number of pages in this issue was the increase in the number of firms advertising their products this summer—46 subscribers overall.

Most of the ads were by firms that were selling equipment for wagons and horses. The products ran from axle grease and rubber pad horse shoes to a company that sets tires in such a manner that the end result will "tickle the blacksmith because it doesn't make him sweat."

With the passing of the horse drawn wagon, most of these companies advertising in our magazine 50 years ago have gone out with the buggy also. Some brand name food products, however, are still around today. Fleischmann's Yeast ("has no equal") and Borden's Condensed Milk Co. ("one quality—the highest"), are notable examples.



You can depend on

TEAMSTER DELIVERY

